The DUNDEE Collection

of Scottish Coins

Public Auction
19 February 1976

Spink & Son, Ltd.
of London
Founded in 1666

Bowers and Ruddy Galleries, Inc.
Los Angeles, California

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Bowers and Ruddy Galleries and Spink & Son, Ltd. present

The DUNDEE Collection

Sale to be held in conjunction with the Numismatic Association of Southern California Convention

To be offered at
Mail Bid and
PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

February 19, 1976

SALE TIME

Thursday Evening, February 19, 1976. 7:00 p.m. Sharp – Lots 1 to 347

Sale to be held at the
LOS ANGELES HILTON HOTEL
930 Wilshire Boulevard
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Sale Conducted by

BOWERS AND RUDDY GALLERIES, INC.
Subsidiary of General Mills

and

SPINK & SON, LTD. of LONDON, ENGLAND

Please send all bid sheets and inquiries to:

BOWERS AND RUDDY GALLERIES, INC.
6922 Hollywood Boulevard Los Angeles, California 90028
Telephone (213) 466-4595
Telex: 69-1555 PHOTOGRADE LSA

Auctioneer: George Bennett

(COVER: PORTRAIT OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS)

TERMS OF SALE

1. All bids are to be per Lot; no lots will be broken. In the event of identical bids on the same Lot, the Lot will be awarded to the first bid received. In the event of a dispute during floor bidding the auctioneer may at his discretion immediately put the Lot up for sale again.

2. All sales are strictly for cash in U.S. funds and must be paid for promptly upon receipt of the auction invoice and/or the coins. Lots delivered in California are subject to state sales tax unless a resale permit is on file with us. Shipping, handling, and insurance charges will be added to invoices for Lots delivered by mail.

3. Bidders not known to Bowers and Ruddy Galleries and/or Spink & Son must furnish satisfactory references or a deposit equal to 25% of the bids submitted (which will be applied to purchases; any difference will be billed; any overage will be refunded). We reserve the right to obtain payment in full before delivery of the Lots. Title does not pass until lots are paid for in full.

4. No "buy" or unlimited bids will be accepted. No bids will be accepted from minors. The auctioneer and/or the cataloguer reserves the right to refuse any bid which, in our opinion, is not made in good faith.

5. All items are guaranteed genuine.

6. Send all bid sheets to Bowers and Ruddy Galleries; Suite 600; 6922 Hollywood Boulevard; Los Angeles, California 90028. Do not send bid sheets to Spink & Son in London, for the sale will be held in California and the bidding information will be kept with Bowers and Ruddy Galleries. In the event of any legal or other disputes the laws of the state of California will prevail, and the place of venue will be California.

7. Auction sales are not approval sales. Any Lot may be examined before bidding. No Lot may be returned by a mail bidder without our permission in writing. Requests to return coins must be made to Bowers and Ruddy Galleries (not to Spink & Son) within 3 days of receipt of the coins. We cannot be responsible for your errors in bidding, so be sure to check your bid sheet carefully.

8. No lots may be returned for any reason by floor buyers (including those acting as agents for others). All floor sales are final.

9. Any claims involving errors in the catalogue or for other reasons must be made within 3 days of receipt of the coins. No claims of any kind (except for authenticity, for which there is no time limit) will be considered after 30 days following the sale date, at which time our books will be closed. In the event of a typographical error or attribution error or other error the sellers reserve the right to withdraw the item for sale or, if the error is discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's money without further obligation.

10. Printed price estimates, catalogue values, etc. are only estimates. Higher or lower valuations may prevail once the sale takes place. We will gladly answer any questions you may have.

11. Your submitting of bids in our sale constitutes your acceptance of the foregoing terms.

NOTICE OF EXHIBITION
—In Great Britain—

During part of the month of January 1976 the Dundee Collection sale lots will be available for viewing at the offices of Spink & Son, Ltd., 5 King Street, St. James, London, England. Information concerning specific viewing dates and times can be obtained by applying directly to Spink & Son.

NOTICE OF EXHIBITION
—In the United States—

Dundee Collection sale lots will be available for viewing at the offices of Bowers and Ruddy Galleries, 6922 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90028. Hours of examination will be 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on the days of exhibition. Hours will be strictly observed as coins are kept in bank vaults and we must abide by the bank opening and closing hours. EXHIBITION DATES at Bowers and Ruddy Galleries: Tuesday, February 10, 1976, through Friday, February 13; and Tuesday, February 17 through Wednesday, February 18th. In addition, sale lots will be on view at the N.A.S.C. convention at the Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, on the day of the sale, February 19th, but as such viewing time is short and apt to be crowded, we strongly recommend that you view the lots earlier at the offices of Bowers and Ruddy Galleries.

ALL ILLUSTRATIONS ARE OF THE ACTUAL COINS BEING SOLD

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAIL BIDDERS

Deadline for receipt of mail bids: Noon, Tuesday
February 17, 1976

Be sure to read the TERMS OF SALE as they apply to mail bidders as well as floor bidders.

A bid sheet has been provided with this catalogue. Double check your bids before sending them, for we cannot be responsible for any errors on your part. Please submit your bids in U.S. dollars. Be sure to sign your bid sheet. Mail your bids early! Deadline for receipt of mail bids is Tuesday, February 17, 1976.

If you bid by mail we will act as your agent and will buy for you under your bid if the next highest bid permits. No commission will be charged for handling your mail bids. Example: If you bid $120 on a lot and the next highest bid is $100, then we will buy the lot for you at a nominal advance—approximately $105 in this example. If you bid $120 and the next highest bid is $115, then you will be charged the full $120 amount of your bid.

In the case of tie bids, the earliest bid received is awarded the lot. Check our catalogue carefully. The Dundee Collection presents a truly once-in-a-lifetime opportunity.

Plan to Attend the Sale!

The Dundee Collection sale will be held at the Hilton Hotel in Los Angeles in conjuction with the Numismatic Association of Southern California convention, February 19 to 22, 1976. This convention is traditionally one of the largest and most active held each year in America. This, plus the inviting Southern California climate is an ideal reason to attend! We recommend that you come a few days early to view the lots and to enjoy the many pleasures the Los Angeles area offers.

NOTICE: Successful floor bidders can settle their accounts and claim their lots at the convention on February 20 or 21 (but not February 22), or can arrange to pick up their lots at the offices of Bowers and Ruddy Galleries the following week, or can make arrangements to have their purchases shipped.

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Welcome to the

DUNDEE Sale...

It is with great pleasure that Bowers and Ruddy Galleries presents, together with Spink & Son, Ltd. of London, England, the sale of the Dundee Collection. This memorable event marks the first time that the famed Spink firm, founded in 1666, has had an auction in conjunction with an American dealer. Conversely, it is Bowers and Ruddy Galleries' first auction arrangement with a European dealer. We are very proud of the association.

The Dundee Collection sale will be held in conjunction with the Numismatic Association of Southern California convention in Los Angeles, California, February 19-22, 1976. The Dundee Collection sale itself will take place in one session, Thursday evening, February 19th.

Dr. Sol Taylor, president of the Numismatic Association of Southern California, has written us to say:

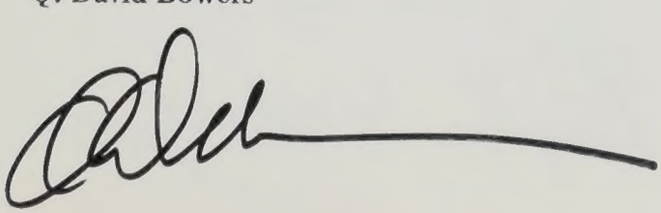
We are pleased to have Bowers and Ruddy Galleries in combination with Spink & Son, Ltd. of London, England, as the auctioneers at this convention. As president of the N.A.S.C. for the 1976 convention, I invite all interested persons to participate in the many activities of this convention as well as the auction sessions. For those from outside the Southern California area, February is the ideal time to take a vacation from almost everywhere else in the nation to the mild, sunny weather we experience this time of year in the Southland. The many natural attractions from the blue Pacific to the snow-capped San Bernardino Mountains are visible from your downtown hotel window. Come and share with the N.A.S.C. an enjoyable experience.

Also in conjunction with the N.A.S.C. convention Bowers and Ruddy Galleries will be conducting another separate auction featuring the notable collection of Dr. D.C. Montgomery, Jr. and other important United States and world coin properties. This separate catalogue will be sent to those on the Bowers and Ruddy Galleries mailing list. Others may order a copy for $5 postpaid for first class or air mail delivery. To avoid confusion with the Dundee Collection auction, the Dr. D.C. Montgomery, Jr. sale lots begin with Lot 1001 as the first number.

No effort has been spared to make the present Dundee Collection catalogue a work of permanent numismatic reference as well as an artistic production. While credit is due to many persons on the staffs of Spink & Son and Bowers and Ruddy Galleries, specific mention must be made of Douglas Liddell and Patrick Finn of Spink's and Dr. Paul Rynearson and Karl Stephens, Jr., of Bowers and Ruddy Galleries, who did the cataloguing and attributions, and Phil Starr, who did the photography. Beryl Williams of Bowers and Ruddy Galleries conceived and created the catalogue format, layout, and artwork.

We invite you to submit your bids for the Dundee Collection sale either by mail or by in-person attendance at the Numismatic Association of Southern California convention. Either way, many truly wonderful coins await you!

Q. David Bowers



Director, Bowers and Ruddy Galleries, Inc.

Introductory Notes

BY APPOINTMENT
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
MEDALLISTS

by Douglas Liddell, Director of Spink & Son, Ltd.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
MEDALLISTS

The Dundee Collection of Scottish coins was started shortly before the time of the first sale of Scottish coins belonging to the late R. C. Lockett in 1957. The owner, whose wife was Scottish, became interested in the history of Scotland during a visit to that country, and since there is no better way of studying this history in a tangible form than through coins, he decided to start this collection. In subsequent years he revisited Scotland on several occasions and became deeply involved in the country's history and particularly with the period covered by the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots, whose various journeys he followed, largely on foot.

This collection is the most comprehensive to come on the market since the Lockett sales of 1957 and 1960. Many of the coins were acquired at or shortly after the Lockett sales, while others came from other well known cabinets, such as the Marquis of Bute, the Bridgewater House, and the H. Hird collections.

The Dundee Collection covers the whole range of Scottish coins in all metals, but the section devoted to the coins of Mary, Queen of Scots, deserves special mention. In this reign the owner strove to collect as many different dies as possible. The 170 coins of this reign will provide collectors with a unique opportunity to acquire some examples of this fascinating series.

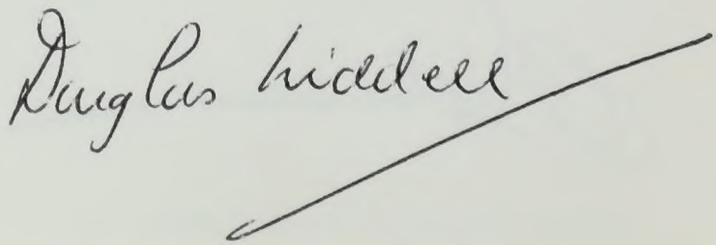
Most of the Dundee Collection coins were originally found in hoards of which the provenances have long been forgotten. New coin finds are, of course, still being made from time to time. A good proportion of coins found in hoards in Britain are taken by museums for their collections on account of the laws of Treasure Trove, but many more pass into private hands and so swell the total number available for collectors.

In the Dundee Collection may be found several coins known to have been discovered in recent years—a James II lion from the Fishpool hoard (found in 1966), James IV and James V placks from the Linlithgow hoard (1963), a James VI half rider found near Pitlessie in Scotland in 1968, and Alexander III pennies from the Colchester hoard (1969). In addition, several of the early pennies acquired from R. C. Lockett's collection are from the vast Brussels hoard, found in 1908.

There are a great many rarities in the collection and all of these have been photographically illustrated so that it would be superfluous to draw further attention to them in this preface. The cataloguers have aimed at producing something rather more elaborate than the normal coin catalogue. Nearly all of the visual insertions (apart from the coin photographs) have been reproduced from drawings in the British Museum and have been included with the kind permission of the Trustees of the Museum. In addition, historical notes relating to both the history of the reigns and the coins have been included. It is hoped that this catalogue will serve not only as a work of numismatic reference but as a memento of a period of history which contains so many fascinating aspects.

The cataloguers would like to record their special thanks to Lt. Col. and Mrs. J.K.R. Murray, both devoted students of Scottish coins and the history of Scotland, particularly for their help with the historical notes and data.

Douglas Liddell



THE SCOTTISH MINTS
(Actual and Supposed)
◆ = A Hoard
FORRES
INVERNESS
ABERDEEN
MONTROSE
FORFAR
DUNDEE
PERTH
ST. ANDREWS
MONTRAVE
STIRLING
KINGHORN
DUNBARTON
LINLITHGOW
DUNBAR
EDINBURGH
RENFREW
GLASGOW
BERWICK
LANARK
KELSO
BAMBOROUGH
ROXBURGH
JEDBURGH
AYR
CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY
DUMFRIES
CORBRIDGE
CARLISLE

Provenances and Pedigrees

Addington, S.	Most of his collection was purchased privately by Montagu in 1883, but a portion was sold by Sotheby 19 May 1886.
Asherson, N.	Collection purchased and dispersed by Spink & Son in 1967.
Advocates Duplicates	(Duplicates of Faculty of Advocates and Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.) Two sales by Dowell of Edinburgh, 22 April 1873 and 5-6 June 1874.
Bearman, T.	Collection purchased and dispersed by A. H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., about 1922.
Brand, V. M.	Collection disposed of privately to several dealers over a period of years; mainly to B. A. Seaby, Ltd., in 1935.
Bridgewater House	Sotheby 15-16 June 1972.
Bute, Marquess of	Sotheby 11 June 1951.
Carlyon-Britton, R.	Collection bought by B. A. Seaby, Ltd., in sections—1940, 1949, 1959.
Clarkson, W. N.	Sotheby April 1901.
Cochran-Patrick, R. W.	Sotheby 30 March 1936.
Dakers, Capt. C. H.	Glendining 8 October 1946.
Ford, J. Kermack	Sotheby 12-19 June 1884.
Haddington, Rt. Hon. Earl of	Glendining 29 June 1938 (this sale was not named), and 28 April 1947.
Hastings, Lord	Unidentified.
Hazlitt, W. C.	Sotheby 5-15 July 1909.
Hird, H.	Glendining 6 March 1974 (this sale was not named).

Huth, R.	Sotheby 4-7 April 1927.
Kirke, R.	1897.
Lingford, H. M.	Glendining 24 October 1950 and 20 June 1951.
Lockett, R. C.	Glendining 18-19 June 1957 and 26 October 1960.
Loveday, Col.	Circa 1897 and 1906.
Mann, A.	Sotheby 29-31 October 1917.
Murdoch, J. G.	Sotheby 11-13 May 1903 and 14-16 December 1904.
Pollexfen, Rev. J. H.	Sotheby June 1900.
Parsons, H. A.	Glendining 11 May 1954.
Ready, W. T.	Sotheby 15-19 November 1920.
Richardson, A. B.	Sotheby 22 May 1895, but his Scottish coins were sold privately.
Sinkler, W.	Glendining 16-17 May 1962.
Smith, Sam	Circa 1895 and 1908.
Wakley, T.	Sotheby 6-8 December 1909.
Wingate, J.	Sotheby 29 November 1875.

Latin Legends on Scottish Coins

CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO *I rule under the auspices of Christ.*

CRUCIS ARMA SEQUAMUR *Let us follow the arms of the cross.*

CRUX PELLIT OMNE CRIMEN *The cross drives away all sin.*

DA PACEM DOMINE *Give peace, O Lord.*

DAT GLORIA VIRES *Glory gives strength.*

DELICIE DOMINI COR HUMILE *A humble heart is the delight of the Lord.*

DILIGITE JUSTICIAM *Observe justice.*

DOMINUS PROTECTOR MEUS & LIBERATOR MEUS *The Lord is my protector and my deliverer.*

ECCE ANCILLA DOMINI *Behold the handmaid of the Lord.*

ESCOSSIE REX *King of Scotland.*

EXURGAT DEUS ET DISSIPENTUR INIMICI EJUS *Let God arise and let his enemies be scattered.*

FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM UNAM *I will make them one nation.*

FECIT UTRAQUE UNUM *He has made both one.*

FLORENT SCEPTRA PIIS REGNA HIS JOVA DAT NUMERATQUE *Sceptres flourish with the pious, God gives them kingdoms and numbers them.*

FRAN ET MA D G R R SCOTOR D D VIEN *Francis and Mary by the grace of God king and queen of Scots, dauphin and dauphiness of Vienne.*

FRAN ET MA D G R R FRANCO SCOTOR'B (or SCOTOR'Q) *Francis and Mary by the grace of God king and queen of the Franks and Scots.*

HENRICUS ROSAS REGNA JACOBUS *Henry united the roses, James the kingdoms.*

HIS DIFFERT REGE TYRANNUS *In these things a tyrant differs from a king.*

HIS PRAESUM UT PROSIM *I am put in charge of these so that I may benefit them.*

HONOR REGIS JUDICIUM DILIGIT *The king's strength loveth judgment.*

IN UTRUNQUE PARATUS *Prepared for either (war or peace).*

IN VIRTUTE TUA LIBERA ME *In thy strength deliver me.*

JAM NON SUNT DUO SED UNA CARO *They are no more twain but one flesh.*

JUSTITIA THRONUM FIRMAT *Justice strengthens the throne.*

JUSTUS FIDE VIVIT *The just man lives by faith.*

MARIA & HENRIC(US) DEI GRA R & R SCOTORU(M) *Mary and Henry by the grace of God queen and king of Scots.*

MONETA PAUPERUM *Money of the poor.*

NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET (or LACESSIT) *No one shall provoke (or provokes) me with impunity.*

PARCERE SUBJECTIS ET DEBELLARE SUPERBOS *To spare the vanquished and subdue the proud.*

PRO ME SI MEREOR IN ME *For me, against me if I deserve it.*

PROTEGIT ET ORNAT *It protects and adorns.*

QUAE DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET *What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.*

REGEM JOVA PROTEGIT *God protects the king.*

REX SCOTORUM *King of Scots.*

ROSA SINE SPINA *The rose without a thorn.*

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX *The law is the supreme safeguard of the people.*

SALUS REIPUBLICAE SUPREME LEX *The safety of the state is the supreme law.*

SALVUM FAC POPULUM TUUM DOMINE *Lord, save thy people.*

SERVIO ET USU TEROR *I serve and am worn by service.*

SPERO MELIORA *I hope for better things.*

TE SOLUM VEREOR *Thee alone do I fear.*

TUEATUR UNITA DEUS *Let God protect the union.*

UNITA TUEMUR *We protect the union.*

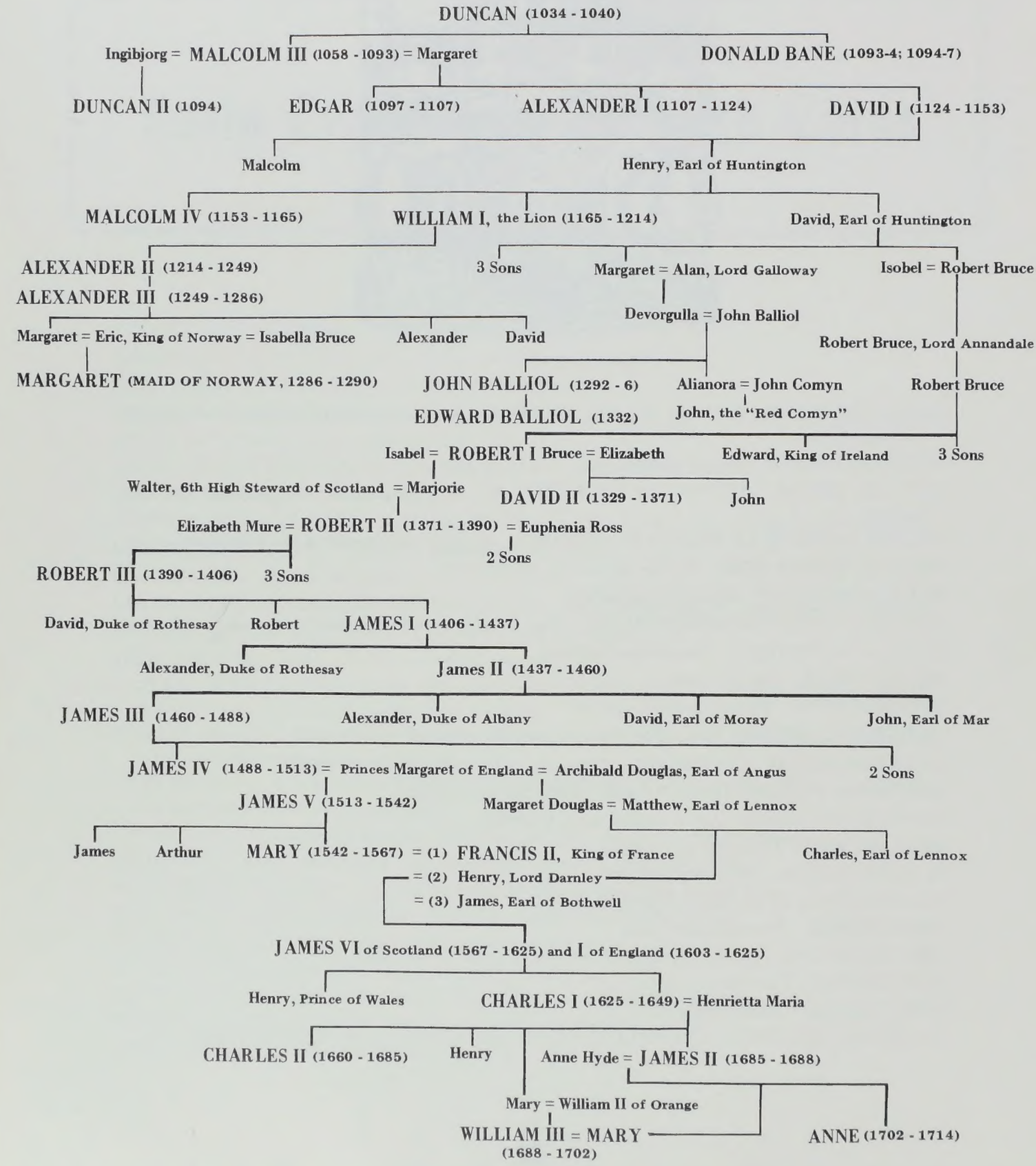
VICIT LEO DE TRIBU JUDA *The lion of the tribe of Judah has prevailed.*

VICIT VERITAS *Truth has conquered.*

VINCIT VERITAS *Truth conquers.*

XPC REGNAT XPC VINCIT XPC IMPERAT *Christ reigns, Christ conquers, Christ commands.*

Scottish Royal Genealogy



NOTES ON GRADING USED IN THE DUNDEE COLLECTION

Often a fevered issue, coin grading at best is a subjective judgment which describes in words the coin's appearance and attendant degree of preservation. Both Bowers and Ruddy Galleries and Spink and Son, Ltd. have been acclaimed for their consistently accurate grading: accuracy *is our byword.*

Since the Dundee Collection will be auctioned in America we have principally adopted stateside terminology; numerous adjectives further refining the specific grade level are employed to give the reader a more precise idea of how the coin appears in person. On early hammered coinage issued before Mary, Queen of Scots, a certain degree of edge irregularity is to be expected. In any instance where this becomes more than usually seen, or if the coin's edge has been chipped after striking or clipped, these factors will be so noted. Any aspect of a coin which is excessive or abnormal—whether positive or negative—will be mentioned. Therefore, if a particular coin is discolored or is fully round (when this condition is not usually found), these items will also be listed along with the grade.

"Split grading" such as VF/EF indicates a coin whose obverse is felt to be Very Fine wheras the reverse is a full EF. EF or Extremely Fine is the equivalent of XF or Extra Fine.

The grade of Extremely Fine for hammered coinage is a remarkable degree of preservation; it must be remembered that virtually no Mint State or Uncirculated specimens exist of many issues as Scottish coinage was extensively used in commerce, melted, buried, etc. Also, many of the mintages were necessarily limited and rather speedily executed due to lack of coinage in circulation, revaluation of the Scottish shilling, etc. When a coin exhibits only slightly more wear than the closest grade's requirement, the adjectives "nearly, about" or "almost" are used; likewise, when a piece is better than the nearest grade, a plus has been placed after the grade. In ascending order of superiority we utilize the gradients of VF, VF+, VF-EF, nearly EF, and EF. A coin graded VF-EF indicates a specimen which displays elements of both VF and EF quality. "Good VF" (a British term which may confuse American readers) is not used in this catalogue. On hammered coins, boldness of strike is taken into account when grading. Wear is the only factor in assessing milled coinage (although modifying words can be used to describe strike, coloration, flan impairments, etc.).

Nearly every lot is pictured; no matter to what extent descriptions are listed, it is the photograph which can give the most complete impression of the coin's beauty, short of examining the actual piece. We know when you view the coins of the Dundee Collection you will be most pleased with the grading standards adopted.

DAVID I (1124-53)

DAVID I and MALCOLM IV

DAVID I (1124–1153)

One of the most important reigns in Scottish history began when David succeeded his brother, Alexander I. Taking advantage of the civil wars in England to gain control of several English counties, David captured Carlisle in 1136 and thereafter encouraged the settlement of Anglo-Norman families, principally in southwestern Scotland, in this way converting the population of the lowlands from Gaelic into an English-speaking community.

The feudal system steadily gained prominence under David's reign and the earliest burghs were established. The court, the Church, the law and Scottish trade were much under English influence, yet David created or refounded numerous bishoprics and religious houses and introduced the diocesan system. In the end too great a proportion of the best land came to be owned by the Church and the crown was impoverished by the king's lavish grants to the Church.

More important to us perhaps is that David inaugurated a Scottish coinage.

Ian Stewart in *The Scottish Coinage* (2nd edition, 1967) has arranged David's sterlings (pence) into four periods:

A. Before the outbreak of the English civil war and including the early civil war years (1136 to the early 1140's),when Carlisle was the main mint.

B. The middle and later 1140's. The coins have blundered legends, so the mints are uncertain, but they may include Edinburgh and Roxburgh.

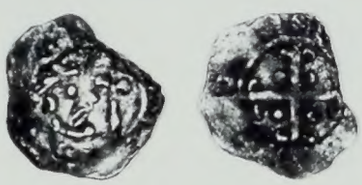
C. The later civil war years up to 1153. Struck at Roxburgh, Berwick and Carlisle. The coins usually have a cross fleury with a pellet in each angle.

D. Posthumous coins issued in David's name after his death in 1153. Blundered or meaningless legends, although Roxburgh has been identified as a mint. Reverses similar to those in period C.

1 Silver penny. Period C, class 1, good workmanship.
Roxburgh mint.
Obverse: + DAV (IT: REX), crowned bust right with sceptre.
Reverse (+ HVGO:) ON ROC (AS), cross fleury single pellet in angles.
Burns Class 1 (fig. 6a); Stewart-1; Seaby-5007.
Edge irregularity. Very Fine and rare.
Ex Bearman, Lockett (681) and Asherson.

2 Silver penny. Period C, class 1, good workmanship.
Roxburgh.
Obverse: DAVIT REX, crowned bust right with sceptre.
Reverse: HUG ON RO (. . . .)
B-(figs. 5-6a); S-1; Sb-5007.
Tiny flan crack at edge. Very Fine and rare.

This coin figured in Lindsay's "Coinage of Scotland" 1845 plate I fig. 10 at which time it was in the collection of Rev. Joseph W. Martin.



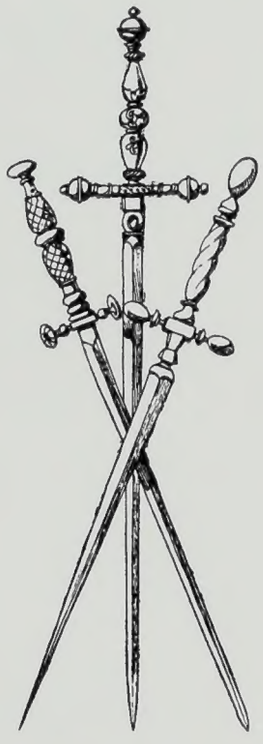
3 Silver penny. Period C, class 2, good workmanship, blundered legends.
B-unlisted; S-3; Sb-5009.
Edge very chipped. Fine and rare.
Ex Lockett (15).

4 Silver penny. Period D, class 2, lesser workmanship, blundered legends.
B-10 (fig. 11); S-3; Sb-5009.
VF+/F+ with a sharply struck portrait, some slight edge irregularity (as struck). Rare.

5 Silver penny. Period D, class 4, better workmanship, meaningless legends.
Obverse: ends . . . . NV
B-27 (fig. 8); S-4; Sb-5010.
Surface somewhat oxidized. Fine and rare.

6 Silver penny. Period D, class 4.
Die duplicate of the last.
Obverse: reads . . . . NVO
Reverse: reads . . . . AEOVDN
B-27 (fig. 8); S-4; Sb-5010.
Discolored Fine and rare.
Ex Martin, Pollexfen.

This coin is fig. 23 in Lindsay's "Coinage of Scotland" 1845, and is mentioned in Burns, page 32.



HENRY, Earl of Huntingdon and Northumberland (1114-52)

EDINBURGH CASTLE

HENRY, Earl of Huntingdon and Northumberland (1114–1152)
–and–
MALCOLM IV (1153–1165)

The son of David I, Henry died before he could succeed to the throne. David claimed the earldom of Northumbria for Henry, but at the Battle of the Standard in 1138 he was defeated by the English. Nevertheless, in the following year the earldom was bestowed on Prince Henry, when David secured the session to Scotland of all of Northumbria except Bamburgh and Newcastle. There is, however, evidence that Henry did gain control of Bamburgh Castle for a time and the letters *ON CI B* on some of his coins are thought to stand for *ON CASTRI BAMBURGI* (at Bamburgh Castle). The obverse legend *N ENCI CON* is believed to describe Henry as Earl–*Comes* or *Con(sul)* of Northumberland. Other sterlings of this prince were struck at Corbridge and Carlisle.

Malcolm, the grandson of David I, was only twelve when he succeeded, but Henry II of England forced him to resign all claim to Northumbria. Seeking to further the Scottish influence, Malcolm, in 1159, and his successor, William, in 1166, accompanied Henry on expeditions to France but they gained nothing. Malcolm died unmarried in 1165.

Few sterlings were struck in Malcolm's name and only Roxburgh has been identified with certainty as a mint. The reverse types were variants on that of the last sterlings issued in David's name, but a front-face type occurs as well as the profile one.

Historical information concerning Malcolm appears in the interest of completeness of the historical section of this catalogue, although no coins of this reign are represented in the Dundee Collection.

An Important Rarity

7 Silver penny. Period B or C.
Probably Bamburgh mint.
Obverse: (И : ЕИ) CI: COИ crowned bust right with sceptre.
Reverse: WILEL : M : (OИCI : B), cross crosslet with cross in each angle.
B-1; S-10 (type 3); Sb-5013.
Edge very chipped with two miniscule spots of thinness in flan, but a good bust. Otherwise Very Fine and extremely rare.

WILLIAM I [the Lion]

(1165-1214)

WILLIAM I (the Lion) (1165–1214)

William was the brother of Malcolm IV. In 1174 William joined a conspiracy with Henry II's son, who promised him Northumbria as far as the Tyne, but English forces captured William near Alnwick and by the Treaty of Falaise he was forced to acknowledge the English king as his feudal superior and to hand over the principal Scottish castles. In 1189, by the Treaty of Canterbury, the Treaty of Falaise was revoked in return for the payment of 10,000 merks needed by Richard I (the successor to Henry II on the English throne) for his crusade. In 1209 William nearly succeeded in recovering Northumbria for 15,000 merks, but the negotiations broke down.

Apart from some extremely rare sterlings issued early in the reign, the main coinages are:

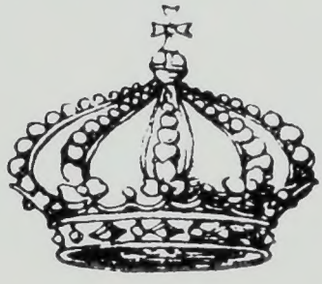
1. Crescent and pellet coinage, 1174–1195. The sceptre head may be either a square cross or a cross composed of four pellets (cross pommée), the former being the earlier.
2. Short voided-cross coinage, 1195–1214.

The principal mints were Roxburgh, Perth and Edinburgh. Many sterlings are without mint names. Most of William's coins have the French *REI* or *LE REI* preceding the king's name instead of the Latin *REX* after the name.

8 Silver cut half penny. Crescent and pellet coinage.
Edinburgh mint.
Obverse: L:E (REI WILL) AM, crowned bust left.
Reverse: (+HVE) ON EDEN (EBV), cross with crescent and pellet in each angle.
B-22 var.; S-18; Sb-5025.
Very Fine.

9 Silver penny. Third coinage.
Obverse: LE REI WILAM
Reverse: HVE WALTER
B-15; S-20; Sb-5029.
Very Fine, well-struck bust.

10 Silver penny. Third coinage.
Obverse: WILLELMVS REX
Reverse: WAV.T.ER.EHV
B-29; S-20; Sb-5029.
Very Fine, confined style.



ALEXANDER II (1214-49)

Enlargement from a penny of Alexander II (not in this sale).

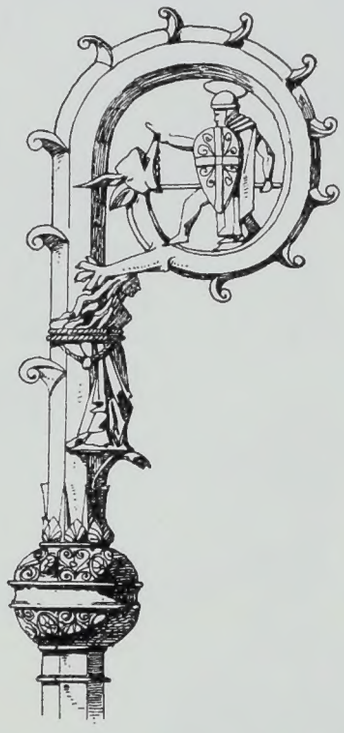
ALEXANDER II (1214–1249)

The son of William the Lion, Alexander sided with the English barons against King John at the time of the Magna Carta in 1215. Friendship with the English king, Henry III, was restored and in 1221 William married Joan, Henry's sister. Henry opposed, at Rome, the efforts of the Scots' king to obtain papal approval for his coronation and later Henry revived the old claim of suzerainty. War was averted and a "firm peace" concluded in 1237, at which time Alexander abandoned his claim to the northern English counties.

The short voided-cross sterlings continued to be struck throughout the reign, though for perhaps the first twenty years they were in William's name. Coins in Alexander's name are very rare, most of them being struck at Roxburgh. The names of two or even three moneyers are found together on some of Alexander's sterlings.

An Extremely Rare Penny of Alexander II
(Coinage in His Own Name)

11 Silver penny.
Roxburgh mint.
Obverse: ALEXSANDER EX, uncrowned head left without sceptre.
Reverse: ALAIN: ANDRV ON RO
B-6 (fig. 75, same dies); S-22; Sb-5037.
Almost Extremely Fine.
Ex Brussels Hoard and Lockett (701).



ALEXANDER III (1249-86)

ALEXANDER DEI GRA REX SCOTTORUM

ALEXANDER DEI GRA REX SCOTTORU

ALEXANDER III (1249–1286)

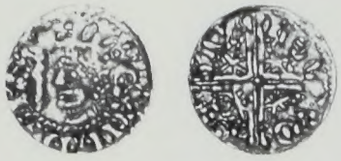
Alexander II's son was only seven when he succeeded, and during his reign the Scots took control of all of the Western Islands of Scotland, including Man, from the Norse invaders who were defeated at the battle of Largs in 1263. In 1266 Norway ceded to Scotland all her possessions except Orkney and Shetland, which remained in Norse hands until 1469. Many Norsemen settled in Scotland.

A Scottish parliament certainly functioned in this reign, legislating and advising the king as from the whole community. Intermarriage with the English royal family was continued when Alexander married Margaret, daughter of Henry III, in 1251.

Sterlings with a short voided cross continued, with Berwick now coming into prominence as a mint. About 1250, however, following a similar change in England, the long voided cross was introduced as a reverse type. There followed in Scotland a great recoinage in which eight types of these new sterlings were struck at numerous mints. Some of these mints, such as Lanark and Ayr, only appear in this reign. *DUN* is an uncertain mint and may be Dumfries.

About 1280, again following England's example, the voided cross was superseded by the single cross. In this issue the practice of naming the mint was discontinued. Instead, the mint was indicated by a system of mullets and stars, having 5, 6 or 7 points, placed in the angles of the reverse cross, whereby the total number of points varied from 20 to 28. These coins usually have *REX SCOTORUM* on the reverse, a few having *ESCOSSIE REX*. Some single-cross sterlings are of an anomalous type, somewhat resembling those struck in the following reign. This reign is also remarkable because during the period of the single-cross issue the first round halfpennies and farthings were struck.

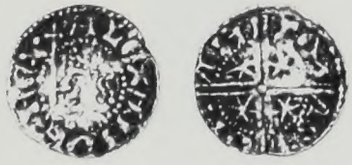
12 Silver penny. First coinage.
Dumfries mint? (There is some question as to the identity of the mint.) WALTER ON DUN.
B-54A; S-30; Sb-5043.
Nearly Extremely Fine and very rare.
Ex Brussels Hoard and Lockett (729).



13 Silver penny. First coinage.
Stirling mint. HENR ON STRIV.
B-unlisted; S-30; Sb-5043.
VF/VF+ and rare.
Ex Brussels Hoard and Lockett (749).

14 Silver penny. First coinage.
Ayr mint (quite a rare mint). SIMN ON ARE.
B-unlisted; S-30; Sb-5043.
VF+, well struck and very rare.
Ex Brussels Hoard and Lockett (751).

15 Silver penny. First coinage.
Ayr. SIMON ON ARE.
B-33 var.; S-30; Sb-5043.
Fine+ with some weakness in strike on obverse. Very rare.
Ex Colchester Hoard.



16 Silver penny. First coinage.
St. Andrews mint. TOMAS ON AN.
B-69C (fig. 115C); S-31; Sb-5043.
Fine with a 4.5mm flan crack at edge. Rare.
Ex Colchester Hoard.

17 Silver penny. Second coinage, group A.
Variety of Burns 8, but with G'RA; S-class A; Sb-5049.
Very Fine but cleaned. Very rare.
Ex Lockett (108) and Asherson.

18 Silver penny. Second coinage, class C.
B-13; S-C; Sb-5053.
Boldly struck Very Fine, lovely toning.

19 Lot of three silver pennies. Second coinage.
(1) Class E. B-38; S-E; Sb-5055. Fine.
(2) Class E. B-41; S-E; Sb-5055. Fine.
(3) Class F. B-44; S-F,G; Sb-5056/7. Fine.
(Total: 3 coins)

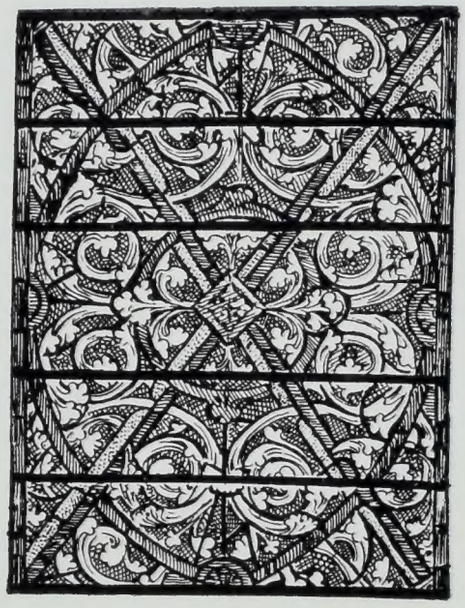
20 Silver penny. Class 1 (in the style of John Balliol).
B-79; S-p. 135; Sb-5059.
Fine with a well struck bust, but rather recently scrubbed. A rare coinage.

21 Silver halfpenny.
B-2 var.; S-34 var.; Sb-5061.
Edge chipped a bit. Very Fine and rare.

22 Silver halfpenny.
B-2; S-34; Sb-5061.
Very Fine and rare.

As previously mentioned, round halfpennies and farthings were first struck during the reign of Alexander III. This and the following lot are attractive examples of the rare premier coinage of penny divisions.

23 Silver farthing.
B-1; S-p. 135; Sb-5063.
Strong Very Fine. Small edge chip at 6 o'clock, nonetheless quite an attractive piece. Very rare.
Ex Lockett (781).



JOHN BALLIOL (1292-96)

JOHN BALLIOL (1292–1296)

When Alexander III was accidentally killed in 1286 he had no issue to succeed him. His sole heir was his granddaughter, Margaret, the maid of Norway, who died in 1290 at the age of eight without reaching Scotland. After the Maid's death there were thirteen claimants to the vacant throne. Edward I of England finally settled the controversy in favor of Balliol, who ruled ignominiously as a vassal king.

In 1295 Balliol concluded a formal treaty of alliance with France and renounced his fealty to England, whereupon Edward I invaded Scotland, capturing the castles of Roxburgh, Berwick, Perth, Edinburgh and Stirling. Balliol, forced to surrender, was taken to England and then to France. Edward removed Scotland's coronation stone—the "Stone of Destiny"—from Scone and took it to England, where it remains to this day in Westminster Abbey.

Two main issues of coins evolved from this reign:

1. Sterlings of coarse execution with a rough surface (earlier).
2. Sterlings of better workmanship with a smooth surface.

Coins of both issues have *REX SCOTORUM* or *CIVITAS SANDRE(E)* (St. Andrews) on the reverse. *REX SCOTORUM* sterlings of the first issue normally have mullets of 6 points in the angles of the cross, whereas those of the second issue have mullets of 5 points. Sterlings of St. Andrews have two mullets of 5 and two of 6 points (22 points).

Halfpennies were also struck, those of St. Andrews being extremely rare. The *REX SCOTORUM* halfpennies always have 6-pointed mullets.

24 Silver penny. First coinage (rough issue).
B-1B; S-p. 135; Sb-5065.
Very Fine.

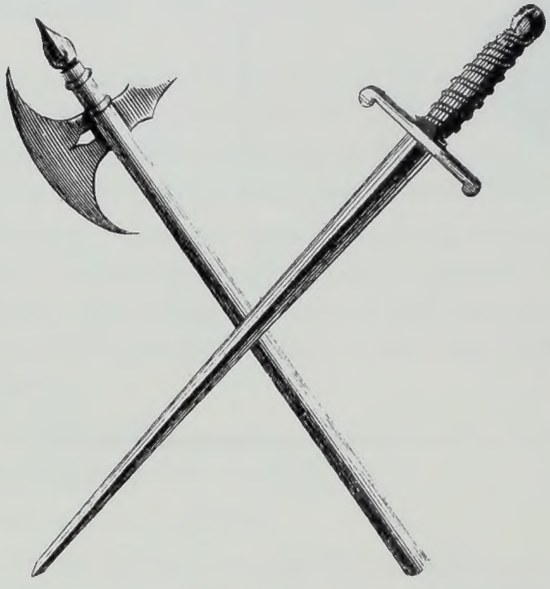
25 Silver penny as previous.
B-2; S-p.135; Sb-5065.
Very Fine+, nicely toned.

26 Silver penny. Second coinage (smooth surface issue).
B-16 (fig. 219); S-38; Sb-5071.
Very Fine.

27 Silver penny as previous.
B-17 (fig. 220); S-38; Sb-5071.
Very Fine.

28 Silver halfpenny. Second coinage.
B-1 (fig. 223); S-p.136; Sb-5074.
Fine and very rare.

Throughout the early coinage of Scotland all divisions of the penny are seldom encountered and hence are highly desirable. They are usually many times rarer than their full penny counterparts.



ROBERT I (1306-29)

ROBERT BRUCE (1306–1329)

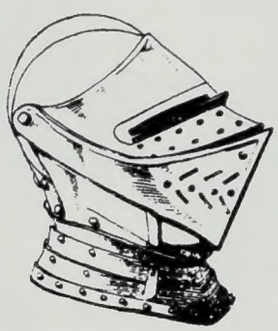
After Balliol's departure there was an interregnum of ten years during which Scotland was ruled by English governors and the country seethed with revolt. In 1297 Sir William Wallace routed an English army at Stirling, but a year later Edward defeated the Scots at Falkirk. Wallace was eventually taken in 1305 and executed.

Robert Bruce was the grandson of one of the contenders for the Scottish throne after the death of the Maid of Norway. He had himself crowned in 1306, although with limited support, and was then mercilessly hunted by the English. When Edward I died in 1307 the tide began to turn. Robert crushed his Scottish opponents and expelled English garrisons from Scottish strongholds. At Bannockburn in 1314 he defeated the English under Edward II and secured Stirling Castle. In 1320 the Scottish barons sent Pope John XXII their famous letter from Arbroath acknowledging Robert as king and pledging themselves to resist English aggression. A truce with England followed in 1328.

Ian Stewart considers it likely that coinage in Scotland ceased from 1296 until the middle years of Bruce's reign, when Berwick was recovered from the English (1318). Probably all of Bruce's coins were struck there. The coins themselves show little variety, except for the stops dividing the words on the obverse, which may be one, two or three pellets. Very rare halfpennies and farthings were also struck.

29 Silver penny.
B-1 (fig. 225); S-40; Sb-5076.
Dark tone, VF+.
All coins minted by Robert Bruce are rare.

30 Silver penny.
B-3 (fig. 226); S-40; Sb-5076.
A similar specimen (as previous lot) in nice VF condition.



DAVID II (1329-71)

DAVID II (1329–1371)

The only son of Robert I was five years of age when he became king. Seizing an opportunity, Edward Balliol, son of John Balliol, invaded Scotland with the connivance of Edward III of England, and his supporters crowned him at Scone. Out of concern for his safety, the young David was sent to France for some years and English officials began to administer southern Scotland. Under new leaders Scottish fortune revived and Perth, Stirling and Edinburgh were recovered, but the country was impoverished by war and disorder.

The Scots invaded England in 1346 but at Neville's Cross, near Durham, David was captured and the English reoccupied Scottish territory. David was released in 1357 in return for a promise to pay the huge ransom of 100,000 merks, which was never fully paid off. In 1347 a staple port was established at Middelburg in the Low Countries to ease the conduct of trade by Scottish merchants.

The reign is of great numismatic importance, for it saw the introduction of the first Scottish gold coin—the noble or half merk, of six shillings and eightpence. Also produced were the silver groat (current at fourpence) and the half groat. The extremely rare nobles closely resemble the English nobles, first struck in 1344; they were probably all struck at Edinburgh.

Among the earliest coins of the reign are some very rare halfpennies and farthings with *MONETA REGIS* (money of the king) as the legend. These were followed by issues of pennies with both large and small lettering. The first groats and half groats appeared in David's great recoinage of 1357 and were struck at Edinburgh and Aberdeen. The striking of Scottish groats was doubtless caused by the reintroduction of these coins in England in 1351.

In 1367 the weight of the groat was sharply reduced from 72 to about 61 grains. The same three denominations were struck as in 1357—groat, half groat and penny—but Edinburgh was now the only mint. The lighter coins are differentiated from the heavier by having a star behind the head or on the sceptre's handle.

31 Silver groat. Second coinage.
Edinburgh mint.
Obverse: DAVID DCI GRA RCX COTORVM
Reverse: DNS PTECTOR MS ✠ LIBATOR MS
B-11; S-53; Sb-5095.
Nicely toned EF and rare.

32 A grouping of two silver groats. Second coinage.
Edinburgh.
(1) B-13; S-53; Sb-5095.
Fine, with edge chip.
(2) Another, B-39 var.; S-61 var.; Sb-5098.
Fine+ but clipped.
(Total: 2 coins)

33 Two silver coins of David.
(1) Half groat. Second coinage.
Edinburgh.
B-1; S-55; Sb-5105.
Fine, with the obverse double-struck.
(2)Penny. First coinage, small lettering.
B-8/7; S-42; Sb-5088.
Very Fine.
(Total: 2 coins)

34 Silver penny. First coinage, large lettering.
B-1 (fig. 229); S-41; Sb-5087.
VF+; a very rare variety.

ROBERT II (1371-90)

ROBERT II (1371–1390)

The son of Walter Stewart and Marjorie, only daughter of Robert I, was 55 when he succeeded and was the first king of the House of Stewart. He was a feeble ruler, allowing control of the country to be held by the most powerful magnates. Intermittent warfare against England, with invasions by both sides, concluded with an engagement at Otterburn in 1388 at which the Scots captured Henry Hotspur. With French assistance the Scots retook most of Scotland occupied by the English, Roxburgh and Berwick excepted.

Four silver denominations were struck during this reign—a groat, half groat, penny and halfpenny—all struck at the three mints of Edinburgh, Perth and Dundee. No Perth halfpenny is known. Some coins have a *B* behind the king's head, which is thought to stand for Bonagius, a Florentine moneyer who was employed at Edinburgh by 1364. The reign's end saw the lightweight Scottish groat being accepted in England for no more than twopence. There was no gold coinage.

35 Silver groat.
Edinburgh, "B" behind bust.
B-8 (fig. 328); S-62; Sb-5132.
Attractive VF with a small flan crack at edge. An uncommon variety with the moneyer's initial ("B" for Bonagius).

36 Two coins of Robert II.
(1) Silver groat.
Edinburgh.
B-3 (fig. 309); S-62 var.; Sb-5131.
VF, but irregular planchet.
(2) Silver penny.
Perth mint.
B-13 (fig. 324); S-p.137; Sb-5150.
Fine, clipped.
(Total: 2 coins)

37 Silver groat.
Dundee mint, "B" behind head.
B-15 (fig.332); S-p.137; Sb-5135.
Nearly VF but for old scratching. Rare.
Ex Talbot Ready and Lockett (151).

38 Silver half groat.
Dundee, Saltire behind head.
B-12A (fig. 326A); S-68 var.; Sb-5142.
Fine+. Very rare.
Ex Sam Smith and Bearman.

39 Silver penny.
Perth.
B-13 (fig.324); S-p.137; Sb-5150.
Fine.

40 Silver halfpenny.
Edinburgh.
B-3 (fig. 315); S-46; Sb-5152.
VF with edge irregularity. Rare.
Ex Asherson.

41 Silver halfpenny.
Edinburgh.
B-4 (fig. 316); S-46; Sb-5152.
Nearly EF with full flan; very rare.
Ex Lockett (803).

ROBERT III (1390-1406)

ROBERT III (1390–1406)

The son of Robert II had been named John but adopted the name of Robert. He succeeded late in life (age 53) and soon became senile and ineffective; government fell to the hands of his brother, Robert, Duke of Albany.

The first coins of Robert III, of reduced weight, are termed the "heavy" coinage and were struck at Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Perth; most of Robert's coins belong to this heavy class. At the turn of the century, as a result of economic and other troubles, the weight of the groat was further reduced to about 28 grains (the "light" coinage); these coins were struck at Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dumbarton, all being rare. There are no light half groats. The pennies and halfpennies struck during the reign are of debased silver.

Early in this reign, or just before, the profile portrait was replaced by a facing head, normal on English coins, and a regular gold coinage was begun. The gold coinage consisted of lions (or crowns, current at 5 shillings), inspired by the French *écu a la couronne*, and demy-lions. These too suffered a reduction in weight, the lions from 61 to about 38 grains.

42 Gold lion. Heavy coinage (c1390–1400). First issue.
Obverse: Mintmark cross, ROBERTVS DEI GRA REX SCOTTORVM, saltire and pellet stops, crowned shield.
Reverse: XPCR CGNAT XPC VINC ITXPC IMP, no stops, St. Andrew on cross, to edge of coin lis either side.
B-8A (fig. 359A); S-70; Sb-5154; Friedberg 2. (Wt. 60.2 grains)
A most attractive Very Fine+ on a lovely full flan.

43 Gold lion. Similar to last.
Obverse: ROBERTVS DEI GRA REX SCOTORVM, three-pellet stops and crescent and lis over pellets.
Reverse: XPCRE GNATXPC VIN CITXPCI
B-*cf* 3-5 (figs. 350A,351); S-70; Sb-5154; F-2. (Wt. 61.2 grs.)
Fine-VF; a very rare variety.

44 Gold lion. Heavy coinage (c1390–1400). Second issue.
Obverse: Mintmark cross, ROBERTVS DEI GRACIA REX SCOTTORVM, saltire and pellet stops, crowned shield.
Reverse: Mintmark cross, XPC REGNAT XPC VINCIT XPC REGNAT, saltire and pellet stops, St. Andrew on short cross contained within inner circle.
B-9 var.; S-p.137; Sb-5155; F-4. (Wt. 58.6 grs.)
Reverse is slightly off center and double-striking is evident, otherwise Extremely Fine and **very rare.**

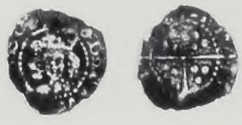
45 Gold demy (half lion). Heavy coinage.
Obverse: Mintmark cross, ROBERTVS D G REX SCOT, three pellet stops.
Reverse: XPC REGNAT XPC VINCIT, three pellet stops.
B-2 (fig.349); S-p.317; Sb-5157; F-7. (Wt. 22.6 grs.)
Fine-VF and **extremely rare.**
Ex Cochran-Patrick and Lockett (813).

46 Gold lion. Light coinage (c1403–1406).
Obverse: Mintmark cross, ROBERTVS DEI GRACIA REX SCO, double saltire stops, crowned shield.
Reverse: DNS PTECTOR MS & LIBER, St. Andrew without cross, lis either side, wire line inner circle both sides.
B-14 (fig. 419); S-73; Sb-5160; F-6. (Wt. 29.8 grs.)
About VF with edge somewhat crinkled. **Very rare.**

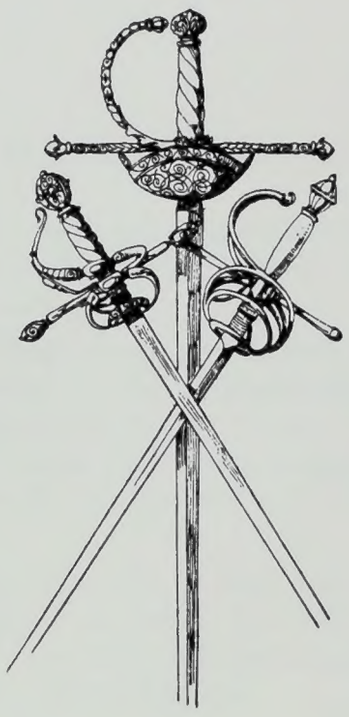
47 Gold demy. Light coinage.
Obverse: Mintmark cross, ROBERTVS DEI G REX CO, lis and pellet stops.
Reverse: XDC RNGNA TX DCVIN
B-9 (fig. 410); S-72; Sb-5161; F-7. (Wt. 21.7 grs.)
Fine+ and **extremely rare.**

48 Silver groat. Heavy coinage.
Edinburgh.
B-5 var. (fig. 348); S-63; Sb-5164.
Nicely toned, bordering on Extremely Fine.

49 Two silver groats. Heavy coinage.
Edinburgh.
B-7,13; S-63; Sb-5164.
Condition averages Fine-VF for these two sub-varieties.
(Total: 2 coins)



50 Silver halfpenny. Heavy coinage. Second issue.
Edinburgh.
B-2 (fig. 382); S-49; Sb-5187.
Fine with weak areas, edge chipped; a **very rare coin.**
Ex Carlyon-Britton.



JAMES I (1406-37)

JAMES I (1406–1437)

The son of Robert III, James was the ablest of the Stewart sovereigns. He succeeded as a boy of eleven, but in that year he was kidnapped by the English at sea and was returned to Scotland from captivity only in 1424. Robert, Duke of Albany, was regent until 1420 and was succeeded by his son, Murdoch. When James returned, he instituted a policy of severe repression against the more powerful magnates. Most of southern Scotland was recovered from the English by 1430, although Roxburgh Castle and Berwick were still held. James' measures against the nobles gave rise to a plot which ended in James being murdered at Perth in 1437.

James did much to restore the authority and prestige of the monarchy while endeavoring to introduce into parliament the principle of representation and to improve the administration of justice. St. Andrews University was founded in 1412.

Until James' return to Scotland in 1424 no coins were struck except for some pennies. The gold coinage consists of a long series of demies, current at nine shillings, and much rarer half demies, 22 carats fine.

Groats, current at sixpence and weighing about 36 grains, were struck at Edinburgh, Perth, Linlithgow and Stirling. The groats now have a facing head with a sceptre and on the reverse there is a fleur-de-lis in two angles of the cross. No half groat is known. Pennies were struck at Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Inverness, but halfpennies are known only of Edinburgh; both pieces were heavily debased. The smaller denominations also have the facing head, but are without a sceptre.

51 Gold demy. Type 2.
Obverse: Mintmark crown, IACOBVS DEI GRACIA REX SCOT, lis and saltire stops, crowned lozenge containing rampant Scottish lion.
Reverse: Mintmark cross, SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM DN, lis and saltire stops, fleury of six arcs, a letter "I" on central saltire and two lis at sides, quatrefoil in each angle.
B-2 (fig. 429); S-79; Sb-5190; F-8. (Wt. 50.3 grs.)
Nearly Very Fine.
Ex Lockett (825) and Asherson.

52 Gold demy. Type 3 (reverse has large quatrefoils with pellet centers).
Obverse: Mintmark crown, IACOBVS DEI GRACIA REX SC, lis and pellet stops.
Reverse: Mintmark cross, SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM DNE, lis stops and a rosette of seven pellets after DNE.
B-9A (fig. 450A); S-type 3, p.138; Sb-5192; F-8. (Wt. 50.2 grs.)
Attractive Very Fine on a pleasant full flan. Rare.

53 Gold demy. Type 3, another variety.
Obverse: IACOBVS DEI GRACIA REX S, lis and saltire stops.
Reverse: SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM D, lis and three-pellet stops.
B-12B (fig. 456C); S-type 3, p.138; Sb-5192; F-8; (Wt. 50.6 grs.)
Nice VF+ with lovely color, and rare.
Ex Lockett (826) and Asherson.

54 Gold demy. Type 3, another variety.
Obverse: IACOBVS DEI GRACIA REX S, annulet stops.
Reverse: SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM A, annulet and lis stops.
B-21A (fig. 489); S-type 3 p.138; Sb-5192; F-8. (Wt. 50.9 grs.)
Very Fine and rare.
Ex Lockett (828) and Asherson.

55 Gold demy. Type 3, another variety.
Obverse: IACOBVS DEI GRACIA REX S, lis stops.
Reverse: SAVVM FAC POPVM TVVM IR, lis and double saltire stops.
B-16 (fig. 468); S-type 3, p.138; Sb-5192; F-8. (Wt. 51.2 grs.)
Untidy edge, otherwise sharply struck. About EF/VF+.
Ex Pollexfen, Bearman and Lockett (829).

56 Gold demy. Type 3, another variety.
Obverse: IACOBVS DEI GRACIA REX S, annulet stops.
Reverse: SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM, mixed annulet, lis and pellet stops.
B-21B (fig. 484 var.); S-type 3 p.138; Sb-5192; F-8 (Wt. 51.7 grs.)
Very Fine and rare.
Ex Advocates Duplicates (173) and Cochran-Patrick (22) and Lockett (832).

57 Gold demy. Type 3, another variety similar to Lot 55.
Obverse: IACOBVS DEI GRACIA REX S, lis stops.
Reverse: SAVVM FAC POPVM TVVM IR, lis and double saltire stops.
B-15 (fig. 468 var.); S-type 3 p.138; Sb-5192; F-8. (Wt. 51.8 grs.)
Very Fine and rare.

58 Gold demy. Type 3, another variety.
Obverse: IACOBVS DEI GRATIA REX SC, lis stops.
Reverse: ALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM IP, lis and double saltire stops, also a pellet below the saltire.
B-18 (fig. 470); S-type 3 p.138; Sb-5192; F-8. (Wt. 50.0 grs.)
VF-EF, only slightly off center. Rare.

59 Gold half demy, of similar type.
Obverse: IACOBVS DEI GRACIA R, lis and double saltire stops, tressure of seven arcs.
Reverse: SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TV, lis and double saltire stops.
B-2 (fig. 445); S-81; Sb-5194; F-9. (Wt. 24.2 grs.)
Fine+, evenly worn; **extremely rare.**
Ex Bearman and Lockett (833).

60 Two silver groats.
(1) Edinburgh.
Obverse: "I" to right of neck, lis stops.
Reverse: Lis and saltire stops.
B-14 (fig. 442); S-75; Sb-5195.
F/VF.
(2) Another, Edinburgh.
Obverse: Lis to left of neck on throat, "I" to right, lis stops.
Reverse: Lis and saltire stops.
B-16 (fig. 447); S-75; Sb-5195.
Fine, flan clipped.
(Total: 2 coins)

61 Silver groat.
Linlithgow mint. Similar in style to previous coins with li
stops.
B-29 (fig. 472); S-75; Sb-5199.
Very Fine, from a very rare mint.
Ex Lockett (837) and Asherson.

62 Silver groat. Second issue, bust of cruder workmanship.
Edinburgh.
Obverse: Saltire and lis stops.
Reverse: Annulet and lis.
B-35 (fig. 475 var.); S-76 var.; Sb-5200.
Extremely Fine and rare thus.

JAMES II (1437-60)

JAMES II (1437–1460)

James II succeeded at the age of six, and a power struggle with the nobles, particularly the Douglases, brought the country to the verge of ruin. In wars against England, Roxburgh Castle was recovered in 1460 just after James' accidental death during the siege, its fall marking the end of the War of Independence, for no English garrison, except that at Berwick, was left on Scottish soil. Berwick was surrendered to Scotland in 1461. As a result of his marriage to Mary of Guelders, James acquired from the Low Countries some artillery, including the famous cannon Mons Meg, still to be seen in Edinburgh Castle.

There were two coinages. For the first fourteen years of the reign the coinage was a continuation of James I's issues and consisted of demies (but not half demies), fleur-de-lis groats and billon pennies. These were struck at Edinburgh, Linlithgow and Stirling.

In 1451 a new coinage was created consisting of gold lions (crowns) and half lions, silver groats and half groats having a crown in two angles of the cross, and billon pennies. The weight of the groat was increased from 36 to 59 grains and it was tariffed at twelve pence, whereas the lion was current at ten shillings. There were two easily distinguishable issues of this second coinage. Edinburgh was the principal mint, and late in the reign subsidiary mints were opened at Aberdeen, Perth, Stirling and Roxburgh. Since the last-named place was captured only in 1460 and destroyed, Roxburgh coins must belong to that year.

63 Gold demy. Type 4, same design as demies of James I but reverse has quatrefoils with large pellets in center, and the initial cross is in line with the cusp of the central hexagon.
Obverse: IACOBVS DEI GRACIA REX SCOTO, double annulet stops.
Reverse: SALVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM DNE, double annulet stops.
B-1VA (fig. 494A); S-80 type 4; Sb-5217; F-10. (Wt. 51.2 grs.)
VF+; rare.
Ex Brand.

64 Gold demy. Type 4, another variety.
Obverse: IACOBVS DEI GRACIA REX SC, double saltire stops.
Reverse: SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM, double saltire stops.
B-5 (fig. 510); S-p.138 type 4; Sb-5219; F-10. (Wt. 43.5 grs.)
Clipped or edge filed down from being mounted (?), otherwise Fine+ and rare.

65 Gold demy. Type 4, another variety.
Obverse: IACOBVS DEI GRACIA REX SC, double saltire stops.
Reverse: SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM DN, double annulet stops.
B-6 var. (fig. 511); S-p.138 type 4; Sb-5219/5217; F-10; (Wt. 54.9 grs.)
VF+. Rare.
Ex Brand.

66 Gold demy. Type 4, another variety.
Obverse: IACOBVS DEI GRACIA REX SC, double saltire stops.
Reverse: SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM DN, double annulet stops.
B-6A (fig. 512); S-p.138 type 4; Sb-5219/5217; F-10. (Wt. 51.2 grs.)
Very Fine and rare.

67 Gold demy. Type 4, another variety.
Obverse: IACOBVS DEI GRACIA REX SC, double saltire stops.
Reverse: SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM DN, annulet stops.
B-8 (fig. 513); S-p.138 type 4; Sb-5219/5217; F-10. (Wt. 51.3 grs.)
VF+/VF and rare.

68 Gold lion. Second coinage (1451–1460), second issue/first issue mule.
Obverse: Mintmark crown, IACOBVS D GRACIA SCOTOR, double cross stops, crowned Scottish escutcheon with crown on each side.
Reverse: Mintmark cross, SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM, double saltire stops, St. Andrew on cross extending to edge of coin, lis on each side.
B-1A (fig. 519A); S-89; Sb-5220; F-11. (Wt. 52.6 grs.)
Nice Very Fine and very rare.

69 Gold lion. Second coinage (1451–1460), second issue.
Obverse: IACOBVS DEI GRA REX SCOTTORVM, no stops and lis each side of shield.
Reverse: XPC REGNAT XPC VINCIT XP, crowned lis each side of St. Andrew, double saltire stops.
B-3 (fig. 525 var.); S-p.140; Sb-5222; F-11. (Wt. 52.4 grs.)
EF with small area of weakness on crown above shield. Rare.
Ex Fishpool Hoard (78).

70 Silver groat. Second coinage, first issue.
Edinburgh.
Mintmark crown.
B-5B (fig. 516 var.); S-91; Sb-5231.
Almost Extremely Fine on a large flan; some weakness on face. Rare.

71 Silver groat. Second coinage, second issue.
Edinburgh.
Mintmark crown.
B-13 var. (fig. 530); S-92; Sb-5232.
Attractive Very Fine and rare.

72 Copper penny. Ecclesiastical coinage of Bishop Kennedy.
Variety with rosette in center of orb.
B-unlisted; S-99 type 3; Sb-5311.
Verdigris, Fine and scarce.

The two types of copper coins represented here are not mentioned in Burns, not being recognized as Scottish until evidence was unearthed at a find in 1919 at Crosraguel Abbey in Ayrshire which included many specimens of both. It was then suggested that they were an ecclesiastical issue of that abbey. The later attribution of the larger coins to Bishop Kennedy of St. Andrews is far more plausible, because the obverse type is the same as on the arms of St. Salvator's College there, founded by Bishop Kennedy in 1450, and the bishopric did have coinage rights. It is now thought more likely that they were regal or semi-regal issues, perhaps part of the "Black money" demonetized at Lauder in 1482 as a result of a revolt against James III. As a general rule, these coins have no indication of the country of origin in the legend, but one specimen of the "penny" is known which reads "REX S". The currency value is uncertain.

73 Copper farthing. Ecclesiastical issue.
Legend: MO PAVPER
B-unlisted; S-101 type 4; Sb-5314.
Verdigris, VG and **extremely rare.**

JAMES III (1460-88)

JAMES III (1460–1488)

This was a troubled reign. James III succeeded at the age of nine and at first the king's mother, Mary of Guelders, was regent; after her death in 1463, Bishop Kennedy of St. Andrews assumed control, but his death two years later left Scotland to the rival ambitions of the nobles. The king's interests were more intellectual than practical, yet his defects as a ruler were probably exaggerated by partisan chroniclers. By James' marriage to Margaret of Denmark in 1469, the crown's rights over Orkney and Shetland were surrendered to Scotland in pledge for her dowry.

The disloyalty of the king's brother, the Duke of Albany, who made cause with Richard of Gloucester (from 1483 on, Richard III of England), exacerbated the situation, and the English recovered Berwick in 1482. In the same year rebellious nobles hanged several of the king's favorites. James himself was defeated and killed during another rebellion in 1488.

This was a reign of great numismatic change, including the introduction of a larger billon coin—the plack—and regal copper farthings. There were complicated revaluations, but only the normally quoted values are mentioned here.

Two new gold types were introduced—the rider in 1475, valued at 23 shillings, with half and quarter riders included in the later issue, and the unicorn, at 18 shillings, issued from 1484.

The first change in the groats and half groats was a light coinage begun in 1467, distinguishable by mullets in two angles of the reverse cross, and there were silver pennies of this type, worth threepence. Half groats are known with the regnal numeral, the earliest occurrence of this on a Scottish coin. Edinburgh was the main mint, but Berwick also emitted strikings of this light silver while it was in Scottish hands from 1461 to 1482. Other groats and half groats, in baser silver, were to some extent issued concurrently with the fine silver ones and were perhaps tariffed at half their value, i.e. sixpence for the baser groat. Their type is easily distinguished, with thistles and mullets on the reverse and the king depicted three-quarter face to the right on the obverse.

The other new forms of petty coinage, the billon plack similar to the French blanc and the black farthings and other copper money, together with large issues of billon pennies mostly of the old 3-pellet type, gave rise to much dissatisfaction, and some issues had to be called in or drastically devalued.

In 1484 came a major coinage reform in which heavier groats and half groats were issued, the groat being valued at 14 pence. The portrait on these coins, three-quarter face left, is undoubtedly a true likeness of James III and a remarkable early instance of Renaissance coin portraiture. Groats of this coinage were struck at Aberdeen (in 1488) as well as Edinburgh.

74 Gold rider. Type 1.
Obverse: IACOBVS DEI GRA REX SCOTOR, double saltire stops, King riding right.
Reverse: SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM DNE, no stops, crowned shield on long cross, crown shows plain interior.
B-2 (fig. 600); S-120; Sb-5256; F-13. (Wt. 77.1 grs.)
Very Fine and rare.

75 Gold half rider. Type 2.
Obverse: SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM DOMINE, colon stops, King riding left, lis below sword arm.
Reverse: IACOBVS DEI GRA REX SCOTTORVM, colon stops.
B-2 (fig. 620); S-p.141; Sb-5260; F-14. (Wt. 36.9 grs.)
Edge a bit chipped, Very Fine and very rare.

Very Rare Unicorn of James III

76 Gold unicorn. Type 1a.
Obverse: Mintmark cross fleury, EXVGAT (sic.) DE ET DISIPENT NIMICI E, unicorn to left, supporting Scottish shield, Roman N's.
Reverse: Mintmark lis, EXVGAT DE ET DISIPENTV INIMICI E, wavy twelve-pointed star over cross fleury.
B-unlisted obverse, reverse as figs. 629,630; S-type 2; Sb-5262; F-16. (Wt. 58.5 grs.)
Very Fine, edges a bit wavy; very rare.

77 Silver groat. Group 2b.
Obverse: Bust half right.
Reverse: Thistle in angles of cross.
B-*cf* 9 (fig. 579); S-*cf* 103; Sb-5270.
Nice Fine and rare.

The Order of the Thistle, one of the great orders of chivalry, may have been founded in this reign or the preceding one. If so, it was certainly dormant for a long duration before being revived in 1687.

78 Silver groat. Group 6e.
Edinburgh.
B-45A/45 (fig. 641); S-107; Sb-5287.
Fine+/VF, edge chipped.

This and the following lot are examples of the numismatic art in Renaissance style, one of the first such issuances outside Italy.

79 Silver groat. Group 6f.
Edinburgh B-39 (fig. 639); S-p. 143; Sb-5289
Very Fine, possessing an excellent portrait.

80 Silver half groat. Group 6.
Edinburgh.
Bust half left on obverse.
B-10,12 (fig. 649); S-119; Sb-5292.
Very Fine+ and very rare. A lovely coin.
Ex Kermack-Ford (844), Richardson, Murdoch (131), Bearman and Lockett (252).

81 Silver penny. Group 4.
Edinburgh.
Facing bust on obverse.
B-2 (fig. 610); S-p.142; Sb-5283.
Attractive Fine; very rare.
Ex Bearman and Lockett (867).

82 Billon penny.
Edinburgh.
B-*cf* 8 (fig. 596); S-class Cii; Sb-5301.
Nice Fine for issue.
Ex Asherson.

JAMES IV (1488-1513)

JAMES IV (1488–1513)

James IV encouraged trade and the country became economically prosperous. He created a Scottish navy and the reign saw the building of the "great" *Michael* and other powerful vessels. He supported the cause of Perkin Warbeck, the pretender to the English throne, and invaded England on his behalf in 1496. After a truce a settlement was reached, and in 1503 James married Margaret, daughter of Henry VII of England. This marriage brought about, a century later, the union of the crowns of England and Scotland. The marriage treaty involved an English recognition of the independence of the Scottish crown.

James tried to maintain peace with England, but when Henry VIII prepared for war against France he supported the Scottish alliance with the French and invaded England. In 1513 the Scots were disastrously defeated at Flodden and James himself was slain.

The coinage of heavy groats and half groats continued, the groat weighing 47 grains and passing for 14 pence, with type changes in 1489 and 1490. About 1496 these were replaced by a light coinage, with a groat of 39 grains, worth 12 pence, as well as half groats and silver pennies.

The gold coinage consisted of unicorns and half unicorns, lions (or crowns) and half lions of various types. Billon placks (at fourpence), half placks and pence were also issued in large quantities.

All of the coins were minted at Edinburgh. The king's regnal numeral appears on some and was placed at the end of the obverse legend, taking such forms as *QR, QRA, or QT (for QUARTUS),* a Roman IIII, or a medieval form of 4.

83 Gold unicorn. Type 1b, similar to type 1a of James III.
Royal title on obverse. Lombardic N's, mintmark lis, star stops of six points.
B-3 (fig. 627); S-121; Sb-5315; F-18. (Wt. 59.2 grs.)
Very Fine on a full planchet. Very rare variety.

84 Gold unicorn. Type 1e, another variety of the last.
B-*cf* 8 (fig. 628); S-121; Sb-5315; F-18. (Wt. 56.5 grs.)
VF+, head of the unicorn was struck a bit softly, nevertheless a lovely example of this rare coin.
Ex Marquess of Bute (156).

85 Gold unicorn. Type 2d.
Obverse: Mintmark cross pattée, crown of five lis on unicorn's neck, lis stops.
Reverse: Mintmark cross pattée, lis stops, Lombardic N.
B-7b (fig. 687 var.); S-p.144 2d; Sb-5317; F-18. (Wt. 58.3 grs.)
Obverse double struck at legend, otherwise Nearly Extremely Fine and rare.

This lovely type displaying the mythologically romantic unicorn is represented in this sale by many specimens. This is a rare opportunity, as most collectors of Scottish coins are fortunate if one example reposes in their trays.

86 Gold unicorn. Type 2c.
Similar to last but with colon stops on obverse and lis stops on reverse.
B-8A (fig. 688 var.); S-p.144 2c; Sb-5317; F-18. (Wt. 57.8 grs.)
Very Fine+ and rare.

87 Gold half unicorn. Type 1.
Obverse: Mintmark lis, IACOBVS DEI GRACIA REX SCOTOR, no stops.
Reverse: Mintmark lis, EXVRGAT DES ET DISIPENT NIMIC, single six-pointed star stops, Roman N's.
B-*cf* 4 (fig. 634); S-122; Sb-5321; F-19. (Wt. 27.1 grs.)
Edge chipped, otherwise Fine and rare.

88 Gold half unicorn. Type 1c.
As above but without stops. Initial mark is two broken stars of five points.
B-4 (fig. 663); S-p.144 lb; Sb-5322; F-19. (Wt. 28.6 grs.)
Slightly double struck, but a full flan and otherwise VF+; rare.

89 Gold half unicorn. Type 1d.
Variety with V shaped stops.
B-3 (fig. 661); S-la; Sb-5322; F-19. (Wt. 26.2 grs.)
About Extremely Fine and rare.

90 Gold half unicorn. Type 1e.
Obverse: Mintmark lis, IACOBVS DEI GRACIA REX SCOT, stops are double six-pointed stars, Lombardic N's.
Reverse: Mintmark lis, EXVRGAT DS ET DISIPENT INII, double six-pointed star stops, Lombardic N's.
B-1 (fig. 633); S-p.122; Sb-5320; F-19. (Wt. 29.0 grs.)
Nice Very Fine and rare.

An Extremely Rare Lion of James IV

91 Gold lion or Scottish crown. Type 2.
Obverse: Mintmark crown, IACOBVS DEI GRA REX SCOT-TORVM IIII, crowned shield between two lis star stops.
Reverse: Mintmark crown, SALVVM FAC PPLVV TVVM DN E, St. Andrew on cross between two lis, star stops.
B-1 (fig. 673) but different dies; S-138; Sb-5326; F-20. (Wt. 55.8 grs.)
Fine, evenly worn.

A great rarity which was not represented in the famous Lockett collection.

92 Silver groat. First coinage, second issue.
Edinburgh.
Six-pointed star stops.
B-30 (fig. 625); S-106; Sb-5333.
Very Fine+. **Very rare.**

93 Silver groat. Second coinage, third issue.
Edinburgh.
Star stops.
B-15b (fig. 675A); S-p.145 type 3; Sb-5342.
Extremely Fine+ and **very rare.**

94 Silver half groat. Second coinage, third issue.
B-2 var. (fig. 669); S-p.145 3a; Sb-5344.
Lovely EF; **extremely rare.**
Ex Kermack-Ford, Richardson, Murdoch, Bearman and Lockett (276).

95 Two billon coins.
(1) Plack, Edinburgh. S-131; Sb-5350. Only Fair.
(2) Penny, Edinburgh. S-134; Sb-5362. Fine.
(Total: 2 coins)

Struck in great quantities, this issue of debased billon placks (valued at 1/3 groat) assisted James IV in financing his navy.

96 Two billon pennies.
Edinburgh.
S-134; Sb-5362.
Both Fine.
(Total: 2 coins)

JAMES V (1513-42)

JAMES V (1513–1542)

On the death of his father, James V was less than two years old and the country's government fell to John, Duke of Albany, until 1524. The "auld alliance" with France was renewed and James married a daughter of Francis I, and after her death, Mary of Guise-Lorraine, who became the mother of Mary, Queen of Scots. James alienated the nobility, but he received strong support from the Church and was much under its influence. At first relations with England were peaceful, but his friendship with France and his refusal to suppress the monasteries enraged the English king, Henry VIII, who invaded Scotland and routed the Scottish forces at Solway Moss in 1542. Soon after the battle James died.

A wide variety of issues came forth during the reign of this strong ruler who acted firmly to maintain law and order. Gold unicorns (of 20 shillings) and half unicorns were issued from early in the reign, as were eagle crowns, of which no specimen is now extant. From 1526 there was a large issue of crowns, also worth 20 shillings; and from 1539, issues of ducats (or bonnet pieces), worth 40 shillings or three merks, two-third ducats and one-third ducats. The ducats are dated 1539 and 1540; the two smaller values, 1540 only.

Current with the unicorns was a large issue of billon placks. Silver groats of 18 pence began to be minted only from 1526 and they are of four types. One-third groats were also struck. A new billon denomination—the bawbee of sixpence—was struck during the last years of the reign, together with half and quarter bawbees.

97 Gold unicorn. Type 1, first coinage (c.1513–1526).
Obverse: Mintmark crown, IACOBVS DEI GRA REX SCOTORVM, unicorn to left, supporting Scottish shield, saltire and grass below, trefoil on end of chain, trefoils and pellets as stops.
Reverse: Mintmark crown, EXVRGAT DEVS ET DISIPENT NIMICI E, pellet in center of star, pellet stops.
B-4 (fig. 732); S-141; Sb-5365; F-22. (Wt. 57.5 grs.)
Very Fine+; **extremely rare.**

98 Gold crown. Type 3, second coinage (1526–1539).
Obverse: Mintmark star, IACOBVS 5 DEI GRA REX SCOTORVM, trefoil stops, slightly pointed base to shield with saltire each side, arched crown above.
Reverse: Mintmark crown, CRVCIS ARM SEQVAMVR, trefoil stops, cross fleury with thistles in angles.
B-5 var.; S-142 var.; Sb-5370 var.; F-24. (Wt. 59.0 grs.)
Attractive Very Fine. **Very rare** (an unrecorded variety).

99 Gold crown. Type 3.
Similar to last but ARMA in legend and shield has rounded base.
B-2; S-142; Sb-5370; F-24. (Wt. 52.3 grs.)
Nice VF+ and rare.
Ex Lockett (285) and Asherson.

100 Gold crown. Type 3.
As previous but with barred A's on both sides.
B-1; S-142 var.; Sb-5370 var.; F-24. (Wt. 51.3 grs.)
Very Fine and a very rare variety.
Ex Glendining Sale 7 December 1966 (5).

There was another specimen from the same dies in Lockett (284).

101 Gold crown. Type 3.
As before but with large crown over shield and double trefoil stops on the obverse only.
B-unlisted; S-142 var.; Sb-5370 var.; F-24. (Wt. 51.4 grs.)
A little polished with faint evidences of being mounted at 12 o'clock. Extremely Fine. **An extremely rare variety.**

This major variety was not represented in the Hird Collection although he had eight specimens of this denomination.

Important Bonnet Piece of 1539

102 Gold ducat or bonnet piece 1539. Third coinage (1539–1542).
Obverse: Mintmark saltire, IACOBVS 5 DEI G R SCOTORV 1539, bust of King right in bonnet and the collar of the Thistle over his robes.
Reverse: Mintmark cross, HONOR REGIS IVDICIVM DILIGIT, crowned shield on cross fleury.
B-2 (fig. 752); S-147; Sb-5373; F-25. (Wt. 87.7 grs.)
Very Fine and unusually good condition. **Extremely rare date.**

This is the first dated coin to be struck in the British Isles.

Choice Bonnet Piece of 1540

103 Gold ducat or bonnet piece 1540.
Obverse: Mintmark saltire, IACOBVS 5 DEI GRA R SCOTOR 1540, King without collar wearing chain over robe, annulet behind head.
Reverse: Similar to last.
B-4 (fig. 754); S-p.147; Sb-5373; F-25. (Wt. 86.4 grs.)
VF-EF with lovely coloration and surfaces.

It is worth noting here that most of the Scottish gold coined in 1540–1542 was mined in Scotland.

Rarely Encountered 2/3 Bonnet Piece

104 Gold two thirds bonnet piece 1540.
Obverse: Mintmark lis, IACOBVS D G R SCOTORVM 1540, type similar to last lot.
Reverse: HONOR REGIS IVDICIVM DILIGIT, crowned shield, 1–5 at sides instead of cross fleury.
B-1 (fig. 755); S-146; Sb-5374; F-26. (Wt. 57.1 grs.)
Very Fine, a bit weak, mainly in center of reverse. **Very rare.**

105 Silver groat. Second coinage, type 1.
Edinburgh.
Obverse: Bust right wearing mantle and with double arched crown.
Reverse: VILLA EDINBRVGH X
B-24 (fig. 724); S-1; Sb-5376.
Small scratch in field, otherwise toned, Extremely Fine and **very rare.**

Type 1 coins exhibit artistic portraits of fine style and are very difficult to locate in this condition.

106 Silver groat. Second coinage, type 2/3.
Edinburgh.
Similar but single arched crown on obverse and a rounded shield on reverse.
B-21 (fig. 722); S-2/3; Sb-5377/5378.
A very rare mule; toned Extremely Fine+, again with an old scratch in obverse field.

An unusually fine portrait for type 2 coinage.

107 Silver groat. Type 3, as last but normal issue.
B-3 (fig. 706); S-150; Sb-5378.
Very Fine+, nice portrait.

108 Silver one third groat (the so-called Hochstetter issue).
B-3 (fig. 711 var.); S-153; Sb-5380.
VF, a few weakly struck areas.

A coinage contract was concluded with the Hochstetter brothers in 1527 which mentioned one-third groats, but it had probably lapsed long before these coins were struck.

109 Lot of three billon placks.
Edinburgh.
Three pieces, all different varieties of S-143 and Sb-5381.
VF.
Ex Linlithgow Hoard.
(Total: 3 coins)

110 A grouping of four billon placks, again different sub-varieties are represented.
Edinburgh.
S-143; Sb-5381.
F-VF, some verdigris as expected.
Ex Linlithgow Hoard.
(Total: 4 coins)

111 Two billon bawbees (sixpence).
Edinburgh.
Sb-5383,5384.
Some verdigris, one is VG, the other Nearly VF.
(Total: 2 coins)

112 Billon half bawbee.
B-1 var. (fig. 777); S-144; Sb-5387.
VF+/VF, exceptional condition for this issue. **A very rare denomination.**

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS (1542-67)

MARY
QUEEN OF SCOTS.

POSSIBLE BY AN OFFICIAL COPY OF THE WARRANT FOR THE EXECUTION OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Brigets by the grace of God Queene of Englande ffraunce &
Irelande defendor of the ffaithe &c To our trustie & welbeloved Sr George
Talbo Erle of Shrewsbury Erle Marshall of Englande Henry Erle
of Kent George Erle of Darby George Erle of Pembroke
Henry Erle of Pembroke greeting Wherease sithe
sondrie good lawes ensued by you and others of our Realme nobility and
subiects against the Queene of Scotts by the name of
Mary the daughter of ffrances late kinge of
Scotts nowe called the Queene of Scotte and
Dowager of ffraunce as to you is well knowne all the state
in the last Parliament assembled did not only deliberatly by
great advise allowe and approue the same sentence as iust and
honorable but also of all humbled & trustinge possible
meanes requyre celerity and effecte in the prosecu-
tion of the same And thereuppon expect sure further
execution against her person as the perill & danger for the saue
guarde of our person & estate doth require Wherunto that the forbearing thereof
may & woulde be a certaine & undoubted daunger not only
to our royall life but to the whole estate and
politique state of this Realme whereof for the same cause
and for the true religion of Christ as for the
good of the whole Realme We haue euer bene
carefull & myndfull and the same were with delay of time
rather to the same sentence by a Proclamacon and not
without the same forbearne to giue direction for the further
satisfaccion of our feares and most earnest requests made
by the full estate of the Parliament wherby wee are
daily vrged by all sortes of our loving subiects
both of the Nobility and Comminalty also of the wisest
greatest & best learned of all our subiects & inferior
sorte howe greatly and dayly from the bottom
of their harte they are grieued dayly afflicted
in their prayers of the safe life and state of our person
consequently how by dreadfull doubt and expectation of the ruine of this
most godly and fauorable estate of this Realme if wee shall
forbeare the further finall execucon as it is desired and
watched for generall and continuall requests & prayers
of the Comminalte and accordinge thereuppon contrary to our
naturall disposition in sure rare bowe ouer to the
best waye of our Comminalte and daily interces-
sion for the prosperous preservacon as apperteyneth
directly touching the safe but not guilty life of the Queene
of Scotts But
also of the quyetnes of this Realme wee are resolued
to suffer iustice to take place for the assurance
hereof vpon the speciall trust confidence & confydence
we haue in your loyall true faithfull and louinge hartes
towardes vs vpon and the safety thereof and also to our
naturall Countrey wherof you are most noble and
principall members Wee doe will and by warrant thereof
do direct and aduertise you so soone as you shall haue time
conuenient to repayre to the Castle of Fotheringay
where the said Queene of Scotte is in custody to
shew her our Queene of Scotte is in custody to
shew her our
short pleasure and Commaundment & Signed
Paulett trusty Seruant and Drewsbie Esquier
Paulett trusty Seruant and Drewsbie Esquier
We straightly charge and commaunde you into your charge
to receyue her and her Commaundment & commaun to be duly vsed
for you in the keepinge of your selues and the aforesaid
Sr Amias Paulett & Mr Drewsbie & of such other officers & Ministers
as you shall remaine to attende vpon them for the same
purpose and the same to be done in such manner and
forme and att such time & place there by vs
shall at the one time or more or two of you
Talbo trough by vertue of this present commaundement
Shrewsbury and ordinance
Kent and Pembroke and euery of them
contrary And vnder the great seale of England Talbo to you & euery of you
to all & euery that Talbo & Mont or that Talbo by
you commaunded to doe and euery thinge attending to the
aforesaid execution a full sufficient warrant and
discharge for euer And further we also straightly
and boldened and by these presents doe will
remaund & authorise of Shamrello of Englande
at the request of you all & euery of the executors
of their & their attendte to be to all purposes
duly made Dated & signed with our great
seale of England as their gaite are witnes
Witnesse our Selfe at Westminster the 1° ffebruary anno &c
of our Reigne &c

Elizabeth R.

Mary was less than a week old on her father's death. At first the Earl of Arran was governor and on his resignation in 1554, Mary of Guise, the queen's mother, was appointed regent. Henry VIII of England hoped that Mary would marry his son, the Prince of Wales, but when this plan dissolved, Henry sent the Earl of Hertford to ravage southern Scotland in 1544 and 1545, at which time Mary and her mother resided in Stirling for safety. Incursions by English forces were not finally repulsed until 1550 with the help of French troops. Mary had been sent to France in 1548 to live at the French court, and ten years later she married the Dauphin, who became Francis II on the death of his father in 1559. Francis died in 1560, however, and the next year Mary returned to Scotland.

Meanwhile in Scotland the advocates of religious reform had become increasingly strong and had formed a militant league for the establishment of the reformed faith. This was ably supported by John Knox. A parliament of 1560, irregularly convened, abolished the authority of the Pope and recognized Protestantism as the only legal form of belief. On her return, Mary had no alternative but to recognize the ecclesiastical revolution.

As a result of Queen Elizabeth's intrigue to enervate Mary's authority, Mary married her cousin, Henry, Lord Darnley in 1565. After his murder in 1567, Mary made the fatal error of marrying the Scottish Earl of Bothwell, widely regarded as Darnley's murderer. This discredited her, she lost support throughout the kingdom, and her enemies imprisoned her in Loch Leven Castle, where she was forced to abdicate. She escaped, but after the defeat of her army at Langside she fled to England to seek Elizabeth's protection. Elizabeth, however, had her imprisoned and in 1587 ordered her execution.

Mary's changing status as spinster, married woman and widow was reflected in the coinage. On her earliest coins she was simply Queen of Scots. After her marriage to Francis the titles changed and they changed again when Francis became King of France. Her subsequent widowhood, her marriage to Henry Darnley and her second widowhood are all evident from her coins.

Few of Mary's coins bear her portrait and all such pieces are rare. The most desirable of the silver coins are the testoons of 1561–1562, which have a beautiful representation of the young queen, probably after her portrait by Francois Clouet.

All of Mary's gold coins are very rare, some extremely rare. The earliest are the abbey crowns and 20-shilling pieces, followed in 1553 by the 44-shilling and 22-shilling pieces. During 1555–1558 there was a coinage of 3-pound and 30-shilling pieces with an unflattering portrait of the queen, and finally in 1558, just after Mary's marriage, there was an issue of ducats which have facing portraits of Francis and Mary.

The first silver coins were the very rare testoons of 1553 bearing Mary's portrait, issued at 4 shillings. These were followed by further issues of testoons, valued at 5 shillings, until the final one of 1561–1562. Of all these varied issues, that of 1556–1558 is the most commonly seen today. After 1562 no coins were struck in Scotland until the large issue of ryals (valued at 30 shillings) and of two-third and one-third ryals dated 1565–1567.

Billon coins, sometimes containing virtually no silver, were produced in great quantity until 1560. The first of these—the undated bawbees and half bawbees—formed the great bulk of the coinage up to 1554. The pennies, lions (or hardheads) and placks are all very base, and many counterfeit coins were made: the heart-and-star counterstamp found on the placks and lions was ordered by the Scottish parliament on 5 March 1574/5 to be added to all genuine coins to distinguish them from the many forgeries in circulation. Lions with the legend starting *ET MA* and with the date "58" are never countermarked and must be forgeries.

Up to 1554 Mary's coins show a cinquefoil, one of the emblems of her regent, the Earl of Arran. After Mary of Guise replaced him, the cinquefoil disappeared and a cross potent was put on the coins, either as a major part of the design or, less conspicuously, as a mint mark. The cross potent disappeared soon after Mary of Guise died in 1560.

Another counterstamp commonly found on testoons and also on Mary and James ryals and their parts is a crowned thistle. This stamp was ordered by the Scottish privy council in July 1578 with the object of raising the values of the coins, the ryal to 36 shillings and ninepence, and the testoon to 7 shillings and fourpence.

First Period (1542–1558) Before Marriage with Francis

113 Gold écu or Abbey crown.
Obverse: Mintmark star, MARIA DEI GRA REGINA SCOTORVM, crowned shield between cinquefoils.
Reverse: Mintmark crown, CRVCIS ARMA SEQVAMVR, ornamental floriated cross.
B-3 (fig. 808); S-165; Sb-5390; F-28. (Wt. 50.7 grs.)
Very Fine; **very rare.**
Ex Brand and Sinkler (726).

The cinquefoil was one of the family emblems of the Earl of Arran, who was regent until 1554.

The Exceedingly Rare Gold Twenty Shilling Piece of Mary

114 Gold half lion or twenty shilling piece, dated 1543.
Obverse: Mintmark cross, MARIA D G R SCOTORVM 1543, crowned shield.
Reverse: Mintmark star, ECCE ANCILLA DOMINI, crowned MR monogram, cinquefoil below.
B-1 (fig. 809); S-168; Sb-5391; F-29. (Wt. 43.3 grs.)
Without the usual cast appearance of this coin. Nice Very Fine. **A great rarity.**
Ex Hird (80).

An Exquisite Forty-Four Shilling Coin

115 Gold lion or forty-four shilling piece, dated 1553.
Obverse: Mintmark cross, MARIA DEI GRA R SCOTORVM, pellet stops, crowned shield between "I" and "G".
Reverse: DILIGITE IVSTICIAM 1553, crowned monogram of MARIA REGINA between two cinquefoils, pellet stops.
B-4 (fig. 813); S-172; Sb-5394; F-30. (Wt. 78.8 grs.)
Extremely Fine and **very rare.**

The letters I.G stand for IACOBVS GVBERNATOR or James, Earl of Arran.

116 Gold lion or forty-four shilling piece, dated 1553.
Similar to last.
B-6 (fig. 813); S-172; Sb-5394; F-30. (Wt. 78.1 grs.)
About EF; **very rare.**

117 Gold lion, dated 1553.
As previous but "I G" punched over cinquefoils and obverse legend MARIA D G SCOTORVM REGINA
B-1 (fig. 810B); S-p.148; Sb-5394; F-30. (Wt. 78.1 grs.)
EF, lion a bit weak, an interesting variety. **Extremely Rare.**
Ex Asherson.

Forty-four shilling pieces with the legend ending SCOTORVM REGINA are much rarer than the R SCOTORVM type.

118 Gold half lion or twenty-two shilling piece, 1553.
Obverse: MARIA DGR SCOTORVM, similar to previous, pellet stops, large crown over shield.
Reverse: Mintmark cross, DILIGITE IVSTICIAM 1553, no stops, small cinquefoils.
B-3 (fig. 816); S-p.149; Sb-5396; F-31. (Wt. 38.4 grs.)
Extremely Fine; **a very rare variety.**
Ex Hazlitt (1196).

119 Gold half lion, 1553.
Similar to last but small double arched crowns, and on the reverse large cinquefoils and no stops.
B-6 (fig. 818); S-p.149; Sb-5396; F-31. (Wt. 34.8 grs.)
Nearly Fine; only three specimens known of this **extremely rare variety.**
Ex Asherson.

120 Gold half lion, 1553.
Similar to last but different legend and small cinquefoils on reverse.
Burns-unlisted; S-p.149; Sb-5396; F-31. (Wt. 38.9 grs.)
Almost Extremely Fine, irregular planchet at 12 o'clock.
Ex Marquess of Bute (184).

Only two known specimens of this excessively rare variety exist.

Portrait Gold of Mary, Queen of Scots

121 Gold ryal, noble or three pound piece, 1555.
Obverse: MARIA D G SCOTOR REGINA, bust to left wearing necklace.
Reverse: IVSTVS FIDE VIVIT, pointed shield crowned, interior of the crown is shaded, above it a small wedge each side.
B-3 (fig. 819); S-169; Sb-5397; F-33. (wt. 116.6 grs.)
Very Fine, scratch in obverse and small area of weakness in reverse, otherwise attractive and very rare.
Ex Murdoch (211) and Addington.

Another Notable 1555 Gold Ryal
–a different die variety–

123 Gold ryal, 1555.
Similar to last but crown not shaded and wedges above it.
B-4 (fig. 820); S-169; Sb-5397; F-33. (Wt. 115.0 grs.)
Almost Very Fine and very rare.
Ex Marquess of Bute (186).

Extremely Important 1555 Gold Ryal

122 Gold ryal, 1555.
Obverse: MARIA DEI G SCOTOR REGINA, with trefoil after REGINA.
Reverse: Trefoil after VIVIT.
B-1 (fig. 819); S-169; Sb-5397; F-33. (Wt. 116.5 grs.)
Very Fine with a lovely portrait, weakness in reverse. **Very rare.**
Ex Lord Hastings and Sothebys 14.5.1968 (7).

An Excessively Rare Ryal dated 1557

124 Gold ryal, 1557.
As previous but new shield with rounded base.
B-5 (fig. 821); S-p.149; Sb-5397; F-33. (Wt. 117.3 grs.)
Very Fine+ with some scratches in reverse field. **A great rarity.**
Ex Bridgewater House (481).

There are only four known specimens of this date with all others now in museums.

Mary Half Ryal—RRR

125 Gold half ryal, 1555.
Obverse: MARIA DEI G SCOTOR REGINA, bust left.
Reverse: IVSTVS FIDE VIVIT 1555, shaded interior to crown.
B-8 (Fig. 882); S-p.149; Sb-5398; F-34. (Wt. 46.3 grs.)
Very Fine, lovely portrait; **extremely rare.**

There are only twelve half ryals dated 1555 known to the cataloguers, of which eight are in museums.

Mary Testoon—Before Marriage

126 Silver testoon. Type 1 (portrait type), dated 1553.
Obverse: Mintmark cinquefoil, MARIA DEI GRA R SCOTORVM, crowned bust right.
Reverse: Mintmark cross potent, DA PACEM DOMINE 1553, crowned shield with cinquefoil each side.
B-1 (fig. 780); S-166; Sb-5401.
Fine with the typical weak areas; **extremely rare.**
Ex Dakers.

Burns considered that these testoons dated 1553 were struck in Paris by the mill and screw process, but there are absolutely no grounds to support this opinion and it should be accepted with the greatest reserve. The coins do not look as if they are machine made, for many of the 18 specimens known to have survived are double struck and in no way resemble the machine made French testoons of that period. However, it is possible that some of the punches or dies may have been made at the French mint. The surviving testoons of 1553 are nearly always in a worn state on account of their low relief.

127 Silver testoon. Type 1, dated 1553.
As above.
B-1 (fig. 780); S-166; Sb-5401.
Fine with well-defined portrait, some old scratches. **Extremely rare.**
Ex Asherson.

128 Silver testoon. Type 2 (non-portrait type), 1555.
Obverse: Mintmark cross potent, MARIA DEI G SCOTOR REGINA 1555, large M crowned, with crowned thistle each side, a small wedge each end of obverse legend.
Reverse: DILIC IE DNI COR HV MILE, shield over cross potent.
B-5 (fig. 783); S-174; Sb-5402.
Very Fine. An attractive piece.

129 Silver testoon. Type 2, 1555.
As the last coin but DILICI E.
B-6 (fig. 783); S-174; Sb-5402.
About VF/Fine, some discoloration.

130 Silver testoon. Type 2, 1555.
As before.
B-6 (fig. 783); S-174; Sb-5402.
About VF with a few old scratches.

131 Silver testoon. Type 2, 1555.
Same as last two but annulet over left thistle and trefoil below M.
This specimen is countermarked with a crowned thistle (*cf* Seaby p.74).
B-2 (fig. 782); S-174; Sb-5403.
VF/About VF; rare.

132 Silver testoon. Type 3a, 1556.
Obverse: Mintmark cross potent, MARIA DEI G SCOTOR REGINA 1556, small high arched crown above shield dividing M R, annulets below.
Reverse: Mintmark cross potent, IN VIRTVTE TVA LIBERA ME 1556, cross potent in each angle.
B-7 (fig. 786); S-175; Sb-5404.
Very close to EF; the very rare variety with cross potents in angles of reverse cross.
Ex Murdoch, Lockett and Asherson.

133 Silver testoon. Type 3a, 1556.
Similar to last but on reverse plain crosses in angles, mintmark crown and wire line inner circle.
B-11; S-175; Sb-5404.
Very Fine+.

134 Silver testoon. Type 3a, 1556.
Similar to last but legend spelling VERTVTE.
B-10 (fig. 788); S-175; Sb-5404.
About F/VF, slightly discolored, porous on obverse.

135 Silver testoon. Type 3a, 1556.
As before but an earlier issue with mintmark cross potent on reverse.
B-8 (fig. 787); S-175; Sb-5404.
EF and rare.

136 Silver testoon. Type 3a, 1556.
Similar to last but mintmark crown on reverse and no stops in legends.
B-14 (fig. 790); S-175; Sb-5404.
Extremely Fine.

137 Silver testoon. Type 3a, 1556.
Similar to last but with wire-line inner circles.
B-14 (fig. 790); S-175; Sb-5404.
VF, a wee bit porous.

A reminder! Only when a large collection such as this is offered to the numismatic fraternity does the cognoscente have the opportunity to procure many of the interesting varieties as well as the rarities here presented.

Testoon dated 15557!

138 Silver testoon. Type 3a, 15557/1556.
Similar to last but interesting mule of the two dates. The 15557 on the obverse is due to double striking, but note the D G in the legend in place of the usual DEI G.
Burns-unlisted; S-175 var.; Sb-5404 var.
Almost Extremely Fine, **very rare and interesting.**
Ex Asherson.

139 Silver testoon. Type 3a, 1557/1556.
As previous but without the double striking and with annulets below M R.
B-13 (fig. 789); S-175 var.; Sb-5404 var.
Nearly EF; rare.
Ex Lockett (320) and Asherson.

140 Silver testoon. Type 3a, 1557.
Another variety of the last.
B-16; S-175; Sb-5404.
Almost Extremely Fine, a beautiful coin.

141 Silver testoon. Type 3a, 1557.
Another very similar to the last.
B-16; S-175; Sb-5404.
VF+.

142 Silver testoon. Type 3a, 1557.
B-16; S-175; Sb-5404.
LIBER in reverse legend.
About VF/Fine, dark with oxidation on reverse.

143 Silver testoon. Type 3a, 1557/1556.
No annulets; countermarked with a thistle.
B-13 (fig. 789); S-175 var.; Sb-5404 var.
Very Fine+ and rare.

144 Silver testoon. Type 3a, 1556.
Another variety countermarked with a thistle (*cf* Sb p.74).
B-15 (fig. 791); S-175; Sb-5405.
VF and a very rare variety (without annulets).

145 Silver testoon. Type 3a, 1557.
No annulets and D G for DEI G.
Burns-unlisted; S-175; Sb-5405.
Fine+.

146 Silver testoon. Type 3a, 1557.
B-unlisted; S-175; Sb-5405.
LIBER in reverse legend.
VF-EF.

147 Silver testoon. Type 3b, 1557/1558.
Similar to last type but low arched crown, no annulets below M R.
B-19 (fig. 794); S-175 var.; Sb-5406.
VF-EF and very rare.
Ex Kirke, Bearman and Lockett (897).

148 Silver testoon. Type 3b, 1558.
B-24; S-175; Sb-5406.
Nice VF.

149 Silver testoon. Type 3b, 1558.
As above.
B-24; S-175; Sb-5406.
Attractive VF+ condition.

150 Silver testoon. Type 3b, 1558.
Similar to Lot 148 only reverse is countermarked with a thistle.
B-24; S-175; Sb-5406.
About VF.

151 Silver testoon. Type 3b, 1558.
B-25; S-175; Sb-5406.
About VF but cleaned (not abrasively so).

152 Silver testoon. Type 3b, 1558.
B-27; S-175; Sb-5406.
VF+, nicely toned.
Ex Lockett (899).

153 Silver testoon. Type 3b, 1558.
B-27; S-175; Sb-5406.
Nearly VF.

154 Silver testoon. Type 3b, 1558.
Variety with annulets below M R, reverse is counterstamped with a thistle.
B-22 (fig. 797 var.); S-175 var.; Sb-5407.
Almost Very Fine, nicely toned and scarce.

Extremely Rare Testoon with "A" on Obverse

155 Silver testoon, type 3b, 1558.
Variety with "A" (for Acheson) below "R".
B-20 (fig. 795); S-175 var.; Sb-5408.
Very Fine+; **extremely rare.**
Ex. Cochran-Patrick, Lockett (323) and Asherson.

At present there are nine specimens known with "A", the initial of John Acheson, the mint master. He took over the appointment at the end of 1558 and had his initial stamped on the last coins of this type to be issued.

156 Silver half testoon. Type 2, 1555.
Same description as testoons of this type (see Lots 128-130).
B-4 (fig. 785); S-p.149; Sb-5410.
Some verdigris, otherwise Very Fine+ and rare.
Ex Asherson.

157 Silver half testoon. Type 3a, 1556.
As testoons of this type with high arched crown but no annulets.
B-5 (fig. 800); S-p.149; Sb-5413.
Very Fine+ and rare.
Ex Asherson.

158 Silver half testoon. Type 3a, 1557.
Similar to last.
B-11 (fig. 804); S-p.149; Sb-5413.
Very Fine with a weakly struck area at 5 o'clock on obverse. Rare.
Ex Asherson.

Excessively Rare Half Testoon with "A" on Obverse

159 Silver half testoon. Type 3a, 1558.
Displays "A" (for Acheson) near bottom of left side of shield.
B-9 (Fig. 802); S-p.149; Sb-5415. (It is incorrectly stated by Seaby that the date is on both sides; the coin is only known with the date on the reverse.)
F-VF; **an extreme rarity.**
Ex Lockett (899).

At present there are only four half testoons known stamped with "A", and they are all from the same obverse die.

160 Billon bawbee.
Stirling mint.
B-75; S-156; Sb-5434.
Nice VF with light verdigris, an exceptional specimen of this denomination from Stirling.

The Stirling bawbees were an illegal issue struck in 1554 by Mary of Guise, the mother of Mary Stuart.

161 Two billon bawbees.
Stirling.
B-76,77; S-156; Sb-5434.
A bit corroded, both VG for issue.
(Total: 2 coins)

162 Six billon bawbees.
Edinburgh.
Early issue type with legend D G REGINA and plain saltire cross.
Many varieties, S-154; Sb-5432.
An interesting and attractive lot averaging VF.
(Total: 6 coins)

163 A grouping of six billon bawbees of Mary.
Similar to last lot only condition is overall Fine.
(Total: 6 coins)

164 Six billon bawbees.
Edinburgh.
Not unlike the last two lots, save for varying amounts of verdigris on the surface of these pieces, otherwise Fine for issue.
(Total: 6 coins)

165 Four billon bawbees. Later issue.
Edinburgh.
With legend D G R and fluted saltire cross.
S-154; Sb-5432; several minor varieties are included.
Generally Fine with some verdigris, scarcer than the first issue.
(Total: 4 coins)

166 Four billon bawbees.
Another lot as last.
Condition averages Fine with some verdigris.
Ex Asherson.
(Total: 4 coins)

167 Two billon bawbees. Very late issue.
Edinburgh.
With thin saltire crosses and large cinquefoils.
S-154 var.; Sb-5432 var.
Both Fine with verdigris. Rare.
Ex Asherson.
(Total: 2 coins)

168 Billon half bawbee. Early issue.
Edinburgh.
With plain saltire.
S-159; Sb-5435.
Some verdigris. About Fine and rare.

169 Four billon half bawbees. Later issue.
Edinburgh.
With fluted saltire.
S-159; Sb-5436.
Many varieties. Generally Fine or better, one pierced.
(Total: 4 coins)

170 Three billon half bawbees.
Edinburgh.
As last lot.
Fine or better.
(Total: 3 coins)

An Extraordinary Billon Penny of Mary

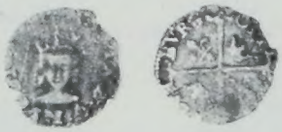
171 Billon penny, 1547.
Facing infant head of Mary Stuart.
B-3 (fig. 864); S-162; Sb-5440.
Exceptional specimen, almost Extremely Fine and **very rare in this state.**

172 Billon penny, 1547.
As previous except B-3 var.
Another attractive specimen with a bold portrait (for this issue).
Very Fine and rare.
Ex Asherson.

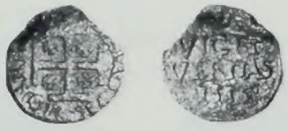
173 Billon penny, 1547.
As previous but B-2.
Nearly VF and rare.
Ex Asherson.

174 Billon penny, 1547.
Same reference as Lot 171.
Fine and rare.

175 Billon penny, 1547.
As previous.
Poor with indistinct portrait and granular surface; rare.



176 Billon penny, 1554.
Crowned older facing bust, no inner circles.
B-8 (fig. 866); S-163 type 3; Sb-5443.
VG with typical low relief and few details, however, displaying a nice portrait; **a great rarity.**
Ex Pollexfen (364), Lockett (901b) and Asherson.



177 Billon penny, 1556.
Obverse: Cross potent with cross in each angle.
Reverse: VICIT VERITAS 1556.
B-1 (fig. 869); S-164; Sb-5444.
Fine+, 8mm. chip; **very rare.**

178 Billon penny, 1556.
As previous with same references.
Corroded and chipped, otherwise F+/Fair. **Very rare.**

179 Seven billon lions or "hardheads" (1½ pence).
Many varieties.
(1) Dated 1555. S-160; Sb-5439. Poor.
(2-7) Dated 1558. S-160; Sb-5445. Two are countermarked with star in heart. Condition ranges from VG+–VF. An interesting lot.
First ex Pollexfen (3646), others ex Asherson.
(Total: 7 coins)

180 Six billon placks, 1557.
Obverse: Crowned shield.
Reverse: Ornate cross with plain cross in center.
Many varieties, two with countermarks.
S-157; Sb-5437.
Fine or better.
Mainly ex Lockett.
(Total: 6 coins)

Second Period (1558–1560)
During Marriage with Francis I of France

181 Silver testoon. Type 1, 1558.
Obverse: Mintmark crown, FRAN ET MA DEI G RR SCOTOR D D VIEN, crowned arms of Francis (as Dauphin) and Mary over cross potent.
Reverse: Mintmark cross potent, FECIT VTRAQVE VNAM, lis above, in center of crown, FM monogram crowned, Lorraine cross each side.
B-1 var. (lis above crown); S-176; Sb-5416.
Extremely Fine and **very rare.**
Ex Asherson.

These testoons were called "lorraines" at the time of issue owing to the cross of Lorraine on the reverse. This also marks the first appearance of the Scottish crown (a lis between two crosses) on a coin.

182 Silver testoon. Type 1, 1558.
Similar to last except D G for DEI G, no lis above crown, and this coin has a crowned thistle countermark.
B-2 (fig. 878); S-176; Sb-5416.
Nearly Extremely Fine with obverse discolored a bit. Rare.
Ex Asherson.

183 Silver testoon. Type 1, 1559.
Similar to last except SCOTO.
B-6 (fig. 879); S-176; Sb-5416.
About EF; rare.
Ex Asherson.

184 Silver testoon. Type 1, 1559.
Similar to last except SCOTOR, and this coin is countermarked

with a crowned thistle.
B-3; S-176; Sb-5416.
Edge knocked and corroded a bit around date, otherwise Very Fine+ and rare.

185 Silver half testoon. Type 1, 1559.
As the testoons listed above.
B-2 var.; S-p.150; Sb-5419.
Very Fine and rare.
Ex Lockett (329) and Asherson.

A Superb Testoon of Francis and Mary

186 Silver testoon. Type 2, 1560.
Obverse: FRAN ET MA D G RR FRANCO SCOTOR B, arms of Francis (as King of France) and Mary, with Scottish crown above, cross on left, saltire on right.
Reverse: VICIT LEO DE TRIBV IVDA 1560, crowned FM monogram, with crowned thistle to right and crowned lis to left.
B-8 (fig. 881); S-177; Sb-5417.
A superb specimen, toned, in nearly mint state; **very rare thus.**
Ex Asherson.

Unique Transitional Issue

187 Silver testoon. Type 1-2. Probably a transitional issue, 1560.
This coin has the regular shield for the issue of 1560 but the legend on the obverse is that found on type 1. Crowned thistle countermark on reverse.
Obverse: FRAN ET MA DEI G RR SCOTOR DD VIEN
Reverse: VICIT LEO DE TRIBV IVDA 1560
B-unlisted; S-unlisted; Sb-unlisted.
Fine-VF. **Unique.**

188 Silver testoon. Type 2, 1560.
As Lot 186 but with crowned thistle countermark on reverse.
B-10; S-177; Sb-5417.
Very Fine.

189 Silver testoon. Type 2, 1560.
As last but legend ends SCOTOR Q
B-(fig. 884); S-178; Sb-5418.
Cleaned, Fine+.

Virtually Mint State Testoon

190 Silver testoon. Type 2, 1560.
As last, same references.
Superb specimen in About Mint State, and rare thus.
Ex Asherson.

191 Silver testoon. Type 2, 1560.
As last but countermarked with crowned thistle on reverse.
Same references.
Close to EF.
Ex Asherson.

192 Silver testoon. Type 2, 1560.
As last but no countermark.
Same references.
About VF.

Important Unlisted Testoon

193 Silver testoon. Type 2, 1560.
As last but no crowns above lis or thistle (presumably omitted by the die sinker).
B-unlisted; S-178 var.; Sb-5418 var.
Very Fine+ and a previously unrecorded variety.
Ex Asherson.

194 Silver half testoon. Type 2, 1560.
As testoons previously listed.
Legend ends SCOTOR Q
B-5 (fig. 887); S-p.150; Sb-5421.
Attractive Very Fine and rare.
Ex Mann, Lockett (904) and Asherson.

195 Silver half testoon. Type 2, 1560.
As last.
Legend ends SCOTOR B
B-3 (fig. 886); S-p.150; Sb-5420.
Very Fine and rare.

196 Three billon groats or "nonsunts" (12 pence), 1558 (2) and 1559.
Variety with crowned heraldic dolphin right.
B-1,6,3; S-158; Sb-5447.
Two exhibit some corrosion and verdigris, otherwise VG/F+ and F+; the third is VF.
(Total: 3 coins)

197 Three billon groats or "nonsunts", 1559.
As last but dolphin left.
B-8 (2),10; S-158; Sb-5448.
Some corrosion and verdigris, otherwise Fine to Almost Very Fine.
(Total: 3 coins)

198 Six billon lions or "hardheads", 1558, 1559, 1560.
A miscellaneous lot with many varieties and some contemporary forgeries (those dated 1558).
S-161; Sb-5449-5550.
Averages Fine and all are attractive for this crudely struck issue.
(Total: 6 coins)

199 Eight billon lions or "hardheads".
Similar to last lot.
Condition is generally VG-Fine.
All are ex Asherson.
(Total: 8 coins)

200 Silver testoon. Type 2, 1561.
As Lots 188-193.
B-15 (fig. 885); S-178; Sb-5418.
Very Fine+. A pleasant coin; **an extremely rare date.**
Ex Murdoch (125), Hugh (669), Lockett (332) and Asherson.

Third Period (1560–1565) First Widowhood

201 Silver testoon, 1561.
Obverse: MARIA DEI GRA SCOTORVM REGINA, uncrowned profile bust to left, date 1561 below.
Reverse: SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM DOMINE, crowned shield between crowned M's.
B-1 (fig. 896); S-180; Sb-5422.
Scratched, especially so on the reverse but possessing a very attractive portrait, otherwise Very Fine+. **Very rare.**
Ex Lockett (906).

202 Silver testoon, 1561.
As last but different variety.
B-2 (fig. 897); S-180; Sb-5422.
About Fine/Very Fine; **very rare.**

High Grade Portrait Testoon of Mary

203 Silver testoon, 1561.
As last but different variety.
B-2 (fig. 897); S-180; Sb-5422.
Struck from rusty dies, otherwise About EF and **very rare.**

204 Silver testoon, 1561.
As last but different variety with spelling variation POPVLM.
B-unlisted; S-180; Sb-5422.
Flan shows evidence of having been bent and straightened, otherwise overall Fine+, cleaned. **Very rare.**

205 Silver testoon, 1561.
As last but different variety and crowned thistle countermark on obverse.
B-3 var.; S-180; Sb-5422.
VF+; an attractive example of this very rare coinage.
Ex Lockett (334).

206 Silver testoon, 1561.
As last but different variety.
B-1 var.; S-180; Sb-5422.
VF-EF with an old collector's mark ("No. 4") lightly scratched in obverse field. **Very rare.**

A Breathtakingly Beautiful Portrait Half Testoon

207 Silver half testoon, 1561.
Description as the testoons listed previously.
B-2 (fig. 902); S-181; Sb-5423.
An unusually choice specimen, Almost Extremely Fine. **Extremely rare.**
Ex Murdoch (230), Huth (672), and Lockett (908).

208 Silver half testoon, 1561.
As the last but plain cross mintmark on reverse.
B-2 (fig. 902); S-181; Sb-5423.
Rather poorly plugged, otherwise Fine and **extremely rare.**

209 Silver half testoon, 1561.
As the last but different variety.
B-1 (fig. 901); S-181; Sb-5423.
Has been in a mount, and cleaned, otherwise VG but **extremely rare.**

210 Silver testoon, 1562 (a much rarer date than 1561).
As Lots 201-206.
B-4 (fig. 899); S-180; Sb-5422
Almost Very Fine, exhibiting nice facial details. **Extremely rare.**
Ex Haddington and Asherson.

211 Silver testoon, 1562.
As last but different variety and countermarked with a crowned thistle.
B-5 var. (fig. 900); S-180; Sb-5422.
Nice Fine and **extremely rare.**

An Especially Choice Half Testoon

212 Silver half testoon, 1562.
B-3 var. (fig. 903); S-181; Sb-5423.
An unusually choice specimen, Almost Extremely Fine with some planchet flaking but finely detailed. **Extremely rare.**
Ex Wingate, Addington, Murdoch (231), Huth (but not in sale), and Lockett (336).

Fourth Period (1565–1567)
Mary and Henry Darnley

213 Silver ryal, 1565.
Obverse: MARIA & HENRC DEI GRA R & R SCOTORV, crowned shield between thistles.
Reverse: EXVRGAT DEVS & DISSIPENTR INIMICI EI, tortoise climbing crowned palm tree.
B-1 (fig. 904); S-p.151; Sb-5425.
Boldly struck Very Fine. Quite attractive.
Ex Wakley, Hazlitt and Lockett (337).

214 Silver ryal, 1565.
As previous lot but different variety and also crowned thistle countermark.
B-4 (fig. 904); S-p.151; Sb-5425 also p.74.
Very Fine, small areas of edge irregularity.

215 Silver two-thirds ryal, 1565.
Of similar design to previous.
B-11 (fig. 907); S-p.151; Sb-5426.
Extremely Fine and rare.
Ex Bearman, Murdoch and Lockett (910).

Of the Utmost Rarity—An Undated 2/3 Ryal

216 Silver two-thirds ryal, undated.
Similar to last lot, obverse ends SCOTORVM.
Not in Burns; S-p.151; Sb-5425 also p.74.
Fine; **of extreme rarity** (only three specimens known).
Ex Parsons (742) and Asherson.

Coins struck with the same reverse die are known with the date 1565, showing that the date was subsequently added when the omission was noticed.

217 Silver one-third ryal, 1565.
Of similar type to previous.
B-16 (fig. 910); S-p.151; Sb-5427.
Very Fine and rare.
Ex Lockett (910).

218 Silver one-third ryal, 1565.
Similar to previous.
B-17 var. (fig. 910); S-p.151; Sb-5427 also p.74.
Flan crack, otherwise nice Very Fine and rare.
Ex Wakely, Murdoch and Lockett (338) and Asherson.

Fifth Period—1567—Second Widowhood

219 Silver ryal, 1566.
Description as Lot 213.
B-6 (fig. 905); S-p.151; Sb-5425.
About EF with splendid surfaces.

220 Silver ryal, 1566.
As last but with crowned thistle countermark.
Same references except *cf* Sb-p.74.
Nicely toned VF+. 8mm. scratch in obverse field.

221 Silver two-thirds ryal, 1566.
Similar to previous description.
B-13 (fig. 908); S-p.151; Sb-5426.
Virtually Extremely Fine and rare.

222 Silver ryal, 1567.
Similar to previous with crowned thistle countermark on reverse.
B-8 (fig. 906); S-p.151; Sb-5425 also p.74.
VF+.

223 Silver ryal, 1567.
Similar to previous but name of Mary only in obverse legend: MARIA DEI GRA SCOTORVM REGINA.
Crowned thistle countermark on reverse.
B-2 (fig. 912); S-p.151; Sb-5429.
VF+/EF.
Ex Lockett (344) and Asherson.

224 Silver two-thirds ryal, 1567.
As last.
B-4 (fig. 913); S-p.151; Sb-5430.
Almost Extremely Fine, lovely delicate toning.
Ex Lockett (344) and Asherson.

225 Silver one-third ryal, 1567.
As last but crowned thistle countermark on reverse.
B-7 (fig. 915); S-182; Sb-5431 also p.74.
About Fine; rare.
Ex Lockett (344).

JAMES VI [I of England]
(1567-1625)

IAMES I

JAMES VI (James I of England) (1567–1625)

After her abdication Mary still had many adherents, but their last stronghold–Edinburgh Castle–was captured in 1573. At the beginning of James' reign Scotland was ruled by a succession of four regents, all supported by England. When Morton, the last of these, resigned in 1578 James began to take the government into his own hands. His great ambition was to succeed Elizabeth on the English throne. He posed as her Protestant ally and married a Protestant bride, Anne of Denmark, but there was little serious persecution of Roman Catholics. After Elizabeth's death in 1603, when James became King of Great Britain, he urged a complete union of Scotland and England, a proposal that the English opposed, although some concessions were made to the Scots. For the time being, therefore, Scotland remained a separate country with its own parliament and privy council. Towards the end of his reign James attempted to found a colony in Nova Scotia and nearby lands, but this enterprise failed.

A notable feature of the reign, which lasted for 58 years, is the unusually large number of different varieties of coins produced at the Scottish mint. These were distributed over eight pre-union and two post-union coinages of gold and silver and, in addition, there were three issues of billon and three of copper coin. Many of the coins are of great beauty and interest and some, particularly those of the early gold issues, have survived in very small quantities. The numerous pre-union coinages were the result of the king's efforts to make as much profit for himself as possible at each change by issuing money in excess of its intrinsic value, for he was perenially short of money. This overvaluation of Scottish money led increasingly to the loss of faith in Scottish currency, so that by 1603 the English pound equalled twelve Scottish pounds and the English penny was the equivalent of a Scottish shilling.

During the reign, continuous efforts were made to call in old money and this served in some measure to provide bullion for the new coinages. These withdrawals were only partially successful, so that by the end of the sixteenth century there was in circulation in Scotland a confusing mass of coins of different denominations and fineness, including many of foreign origin.

After the union, Scottish and English coin types are very similar to each other, with minor differences in detail only. There were five gold denominations–the unit, double crown, crown, half crown and thistle crown (worth 48 Scottish shillings) and seven silver denominations, from a piece of 60 shillings down to a sixpence (the equivalents of the English silver crown and halfpenny respectively).

Before the union, the king's title on Scottish coins was simply *King of Scots*, but after Elizabeth's death this was changed to *King of Great Britain, France and Ireland*–the normal English style.

A Lovely Example of the Majestic and RRR 20 Pound Piece

226 Gold twenty pound piece, 1576.
Obverse: IACOBVS 6 DEI GRA REX SCOTOR, crowned half-length figure of King in armour to right, IN VTRVNQVE PARATVS 1576, in exergual panel.
Reverse: PARCERE SVBIECTIS & DEBELLARE SVPERBVS (quotation from the Aeneid by Virgil), crowned shield.
B-1 (fig. 947); S-186; Sb-5451; F-37. (Wt. 470.0 grs.)
Nice Very Fine and **extremely rare.**
Ex Marquess of Bute (188).

Seldom Seen Gold Ducat of James

227 Gold ducat or four pound piece, 1580.
Obverse: Mintmark crown, IACOBVS 6 DEI GRA REX SCOTORVM, bareheaded youthful bust of King to left.
Reverse: EXVRGAT DE ET DISSIP INIMICI EIVS, date 1580 divided by crowned shield, six pellets on fillet of crown.
B-1 var. (fig. 948); S-188; Sb-5452; F-38. (Wt. 89.2 grs.)
Numbers "4" and "5" pinscratched into obverse field flanking bust, flan crack at 1 o'clock otherwise About VF/VF. **Extremely rare.**
Ex Cochran-Patrick (67).

The Flamboyantly Designed Thistle Noble of 1588

228 Gold thistle noble (undated).
Obverse: IACOBVS 6 DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORVM, crowned shield on ship, thistle below with two banners displaying "I" "6" (for James the Sixth).
Reverse: FLORENT SCEPT PIIS REGNA HIS IOVA DAT NVMERATQ, a thistle displayed upon a saltire cross, with crown at end of each limb.
B-1 (fig. 951); S-191; Sb-5456; F-42. (Wt. 116.1 grs.)
Light flan and edge irregularity, yet Very Fine+ and rare.

A Resplendent Hat-Piece

229 Gold hat-piece or four pound piece, 1592.
Obverse: IACOBVS 6 D G R SCOTORVM, bust of King to right wearing a conical hat, thistle behind.
Reverse: TE SOLVM VEREOR 1592, lion sejant holding sceptre, cloud and Hebrew word for Jehovah above.
B-2 (fig. 952); S-193; Sb-5457; F-43. (Wt. 67.6 grs.)
Faint traces of claw mount, otherwise Very Fine and **very rare.**
Ex Lockett (351).

230 Gold rider or five pound piece, 1595.
Obverse: IACOBVS 6 D G R SCOTORVM, King in beaded armour riding to right, date below.
Reverse: SPERO MELIORA, crowned shield.
B-2 (fig. 952); S-196; Sb-5458; F-44. (Wt. 75.3 grs.)
VF+/VF but slightly bent.

Superbly Detailed Gold Rider

231 Gold rider, 1599.
As last.
B-9 (fig. 954); S-196; Sb-5458; F-44. (Wt. 76.7 grs.)
An excellent specimen EF+/EF and a scarce date.

232 Gold half rider or fifty shilling piece, 1594.
Similar type and legends to previous.
B-2 (fig. 955); S-p.153; Sb-5459; F-45. (Wt. 39.2 grs.)
Some knocks, otherwise Fine+ with excellent detail on obverse. Rare.
Found on a farm at Pitlessie, Fife, in 1968.

233 Gold sword and sceptre piece, 1602.
Obverse: IACOBVS 6 D G R SCOTORVM, crowned shield.
Reverse: SALVS POPVLI SVPREMA LEX, sceptre and sword in saltire, crown above, thistle each side.
B-1 (fig. 956); S-p.153; Sb-5460; F-46. (Wt. 77.1 grs.)
Edge slightly chipped, otherwise Extremely Fine possessing immaculate surfaces and beautiful toning.

234 Gold sword and sceptre piece, 1603.
B-5 (fig. 956); S-p.153; Sb-5460; F-46. (Wt. 77.7 grs.)
Has possibly been mounted but boldly struck, Nearly EF. A very scarce date.

235 Gold sword and sceptre piece, 1604.
B-(fig. 956); S-p.153; Sb-5460; F-46. (Wt. 76.8 grs.)
VF+; a rare date.
Ex Lockett (361).

236 Gold half sword and sceptre piece, 1601.
Similar in design to previous.
B-1 (fig. 957); S-197; Sb-5462; F-47. (Wt. 36.8 grs.)
Almost Very Fine.

Magnificent Sword Dollar

237 Silver ryal or sword dollar, 1567.
Obverse: IACOBVS 6 DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORVM, crowned shield and crowned I R beside it.
Reverse: PRO ME SI MEREOR IN ME, crowned sword, pointing hand on left, 1567.
B-1 (figs. 921-923); S-p.152; Sb-5472.
Extremely Fine with gorgeous surface coloration.
Ex Bearman and Lockett (364).

Another Outstanding Sword Dollar

238 Silver ryal, 1568.
B-3; S-p.152; Sb-5472.
Another outstanding specimen. The details are sharper than last lot, but there are a few small areas of weakness from strike. EF.
Rare date.
Ex Wakley (337), Murdoch (241), Richardson (233), and Sheriff MacKenzie and Lockett (365).

239 Silver ryal, 1569.
As last but crowned thistle countermark on reverse.
B-4 (fig. 921); S-p.152; Sb-5472.
Evenly worn Fine.

240 Silver ryal, 1570.
As last with countermark.
B-5 (fig. 921); S-p.152; Sb-5472.
F+/F with nice surfaces.

241 Silver ryal, 1571.
As last with countermark.
B-7 (fig. 921); S-p.152; Sb-5472.
Fine+.

242 Silver two-thirds ryal, 1567.
Similar to last but no countermark.
B-1 (fig. 923); S-p.152; Sb-5474.
Extremely Fine; a beautiful coin. Very scarce.

243 Silver one-third ryal, 1567.
As last but with crowned thistle countermark on reverse.
B-1; S-183; S-5476.
Very Fine with some light porosity on reverse. **Very scarce.**
Ex Lockett (368) and Asherson.

244 Silver two-thirds ryal, 1570.
As before but no countermark.
B-5; S-p.152; Sb-5474.
Nice Very Fine. **Very scarce.**
Ex Lockett (368) and Asherson.

245 Silver two-thirds ryal, 1571.
As last but with countermark.
Burns-unlisted; S-p.152; Sb-5474.
Fine with a few scratches on reverse; quite a rare date.
Ex Bridgewater House (505).

Although Burns does not list a two-thirds ryal dated 1571, we have seen a number of them.

246 Silver one-third ryal, 1570.
With crowned thistle countermark.
B-4 (fig. 923); S-183; Sb-5476.
Small flan, Fine+. **A rare date.**

247 Silver one-third ryal, 1571.
Description as previous lots with crowned thistle countermark.
B-5 (fig. 923); S-183; Sb-5476.
Fine+.

248 Silver half merk (6 shillings, 8 pence), 1573.
B-4; S-184; Sb-5478.
Nice Fine.
Ex Parsons

249 Silver quarter merk (40 penny piece), 1573.
B-2 var. (fig. 928); S-p.152; Sb-5479.
F-VF.

Splendid Thistle Dollar

250 Silver thistle dollar or two merks, 1579.
Obverse: IACOBVS 6 DEI G REX SCOTORVM, crowned shield.
Reverse: Mintmark crown, NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET 1579, leaved thistle between "I" and "R".
B-1 (fig. 930); S-p.152; Sb-5480.
VF/VF+; **a great rarity.**
Ex Asherson.

There are only ten known of this date, of which five are in museums.

Superlative Thistle Dollar

251 Silver thistle dollar, 1580.
B-2 (fig. 930A); S-p.152; Sb-5480.
Extremely Fine; **of extreme rarity** since there are only 2 or 3 specimens known of this date.
Ex Gordon and Lockett (373).

252 Silver half thistle dollar or one merk piece (13 shilling, 4 pence), 1580.
Similar to previous.
B-1B (fig. 930B); S-185; Sb-5481.
Unfortunately the coin has been pierced in addition to an attempted piercing and is in Fine+ condition. **Of extreme rarity**; there are only six known specimens of this denomination, three of which are of this date.
Ex Lockett (931) and Asherson.

Extremely Rare Sixteen Shilling Piece

253 Silver sixteen shillings, 1581.
Obverse: IACOBVS 6 DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORVM, crowned shield.
Reverse: NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET 1581, crowned leaved thistle between "I" and "R".
B-1A (fig. 930C); S-p.152; Sb-5482.
Heavily tooled (with the attendant scratching), otherwise Fine/VF and **extremely rare.**
Ex Murdoch, Bearman, Lockett (374) and Asherson.

One of only ten known specimens.

Pristine Eight Shilling Piece

254 Silver eight shillings, 1581.
Similar to last.
B-unlisted; S-p.152; Sb-5483.
Toned Extremely Fine+ and **of excessive rarity.**
Ex Lockett (375).

There are only six known specimens of which three are in museums.

The Impressive Forty Shilling Crown

255 Silver forty shillings, 1582.
Obverse: IACOBVS 6 DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORVM, half length figure of King left in armour, holding sword.
Reverse: HONOR REGIS IVDICIVM DILIGIT 1582, crowned shield between "I" and "R" and "XLS" (mark of value).
B-1; S-p.152; Sb-5486.
Obverse legend is bold, fields are attractive, but center portion of bust is smooth partially due to strike, hence F/VF. **A great rarity.**
Ex Lingford (1155), Lorimer and Asherson.

There are only ten known specimens of which five are in museums.

256 Silver thirty shillings, 1582.
Similar but mark of value XXXS.
B-2 (fig. 933); S-p.152; Sb-5487.
Beautifully toned, Extremely Fine and very rare in this state of preservation.

257 Silver twenty shillings, 1582.
Design as previous but mark of value XXS.
B-1 (fig. 934); S-p. 152; Sb-5489.
Attractively toned Extremely Fine, bold portrait.

258 Silver ten shillings, 1582.
Similar to preceding lot, but mark of value XS.
B-1 (fig. 936); S-190; Sb-5490.
Attractively toned, Extremely Fine. Portrait and shield are boldly struck.

259 Silver balance half merk, 1591.
Obverse: Mintmark cinquefoil, IACOBVS 6 D G R SCOTORVM 1591, crowned shield between two thistles.
Reverse: Mintmark cinquefoil, HIS DIFFERT REGE TYRANNVS. Balance with sword behind.
B-1 (fig. 937); S-p.153; Sb-5491.
VF-EF.

260 Silver balance quarter merk, 1591.
Similar but without thistles on reverse.
B-1 (fig. 938); S-194; Sb-5492.
Very Fine. A very rare denomination.
Ex Lockett (381) and Asherson.

261 Silver ten shilling piece, 1593.
Obverse: Mintmark rosette, IACOBVS 6 D G R SCOTORVM bareheaded bust in armour right.
Reverse: Mintmark rosette, NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSIT 1593. Crowned tripleheaded thistle.
B-1 (fig. 939); S-p.153; Sb-5493.
Very nearly EF with a planchet flaw behind bust. Lovely toning.
Ex Lockett (383) and Asherson.

262 Silver five shilling piece, 1594.
Similar in design to Lot 261.
B-1 (fig. 940); S-p.153; Sb-5494.
Very Fine.
Ex Lockett and Asherson.

263 Silver thirty pence, 1594.
Similar.
B-1; S-195; Sb-5495.
Almost Extremely Fine/VF+ and very rare in this condition.
Ex Lockett (383) and Asherson.

264 Silver thirty pence, 1594.
Similar description to last.
B-2; S-195; Sb-5495.
About Fine.
Ex Lockett (383) and Asherson.

265 Silver thirty pence, 1595.
B-3; S-195; Sb-5495.
Almost Very Fine, displaying a bold portrait.
Ex Lockett (383) and Asherson.

266 Silver twelve pence, 1594.
Description as last but single pellet behind head.
B-1 (fig. 942); S-p.153; Sb-5496.
Fine-VF with slight edge irregularity. A very scarce date for this denomination.
Ex Lockett (383) and Asherson.

267 Silver thistle merk, 1602.
Obverse: IACOBVS 6 D G R SCOTORVM, crowned shield.
Reverse: REGEM IOVA PROTEGIT, date, crowned thistle.
B-3; S-p.153; Sb-5497.
VF with thistle weakly struck.

268 Silver thistle merk, 1603.
Description as preceding lot.
B-5; S-p.153; Sb-5497.
VF.

269 Silver thistle merk, 1604.
Description as last.
B-6; S-p.153; Sb-5497.
VF with weak areas.

270 Silver half thistle merk, 1603.
Similar description as Lot 268.
B-3 (fig. 944); S-p.152; Sb-5498.
Toned About VF with slight edge irregularity.

271 Two thistle coins:
(1) Quarter thistle merk, 1601.
B-1 (fig. 945); S-p.152; Sb-5499.
Fine.
(2) Eighth thistle merk, 1602.
B-2 (fig. 946); S-p.152; Sb-5500.
VF
(Total: 2 coins)

272 Billon plack, 1583–1590 (undated).
Obverse: Crowned shield.
Reverse: Crowned thistle.
B-5 (fig. 961); S-192; Sb-5512.
VF+, exceptional for this issue.
Ex Asherson.

273 Four billon placks, 1583–1590.
Description as last with varieties.
S-192; Sb-5511-5513.
Good to VF.
(Total: 4 coins)

274 Pair of twopence pieces.
(1) Billon hardhead (2 pence), 1588.
S-200; Sb-5518.
Fine for issue.
(2) Copper twopence, 1597.
S-203; Sb-5521.
Verdigris, F-VF and rare.
All ex Lockett.
(Total: 2 coins)

275 Billon saltire plack, 1594.
B-1 (fig. 969); S-202; Sb-5520.
F-VF for this crudely struck issue. **Very rare as a type.**
Ex Lockett.

The last of the alloyed coinages of Scotland.

276 Copper penny, 1597.
B-2 (fig. 971); S-p.154; Sb-5522.
VG-Fine, surface heavily oxidized. **Extremely rare.**
Ex Lockett (386).

After Accession to English Throne (1603–1625)

Gold Twelve Pound Piece of Great Beauty

277 Gold unit (12 pounds Scots). First issue.
Obverse: Mintmark thistle-head, IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN & HIB REX, King right wearing Scottish crown and holding orb and sceptre.
Reverse: Mintmark thistle-head FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM VNAM, crowned shield with English arms in first and fourth quarters.
B-(fig. 987); S-p.154; Sb-5463; F-48. (Wt. 152.8 grs.)
Nearly Mint State with some miniscule nicks in fields. Excellent detail and lustrous.

All the gold and most of the silver coins issued after the accession of James to the English throne are undated.

Extremely Rare Gold Double Crown

278 Gold double crown (6 pounds Scots). First issue.
Obverse: Mintmark thistle-head, similar to unit but King's name shortened and no sword or orb.
Reverse: Mintmark thistle-head, HENRICVS ROSAS REGNA IACOBVS, crowned shield as last. English arms in first and fourth quarters.
B-p.431; S-p.154; Sb-5465; F-49. (Wt. 74.8 grs.)
Cleaned, has possibly been mounted, otherwise VG-Fine.

A great rarity (there are only six known specimens of which four are in museums).

279 Gold thistle crown (48 shillings Scots).
Obverse: Mintmark thistle-head, IA D G MAG BR F & H REX, crowned rose.
Reverse: Mintmark thistle-head, TVEATVR VNITA DEVS, crowned thistle.
B-2 (fig. 988); S-214; Sb-5471; F-52. (Wt. 28.9 grs.)
Fine-VF.

280 Gold halfcrown. First issue.
Similar in style to Lot 278 except for the following legends:
Obverse: I D G ROSA SINE SPINA
Reverse: TVEATVR VNITA DEVS
B-unlisted; S-210; Sb-5469; F-51. (Wt. 18.5 grs.)
About Very Fine and **rare.**

281 Gold unit (12 pounds Scots). Second issue.
Similar to Lot 277 except Scottish arms in first and fourth quarters.
B-4 (fig. 990); S-204; Sb-5464; F-48. (Wt. 151.7 grs.)
Cleaned, Almost Very Fine. Some scratching in obverse field behind King.

282 Gold Britain crown (6 pounds Scots).
Obverse: Mintmark thistle-head, I A D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB REX, crowned bust right.
Reverse: Mintmark thistle-head, HENRICVS ROSAS REGNA IACOBVS, crowned shield with Scottish arms in first and fourth quarters.
B-5 (fig. 991); S-213; Sb-5468; F-50. (Wt. 37.5 grs.)
VF+ with obverse scratches. Rare.
Ex Wingate (329), Addington, Richardson, Murdoch (310), Bearman and Lockett (395).

283 Gold halfcrown. Second issue.
Similar to first issue (Lot 280) but Scottish arms in first and fourth quarters.
B-6 (fig. 992); S-p.155; Sb-5470; F-51. (Wt. 18.6 grs.)
Very Fine with small area of edge irregularity. **Very rare.**
Ex Cochran-Patrick (89) and Lockett (396).

284 Silver sixty shillings. First issue.
Obverse: Mintmark thistle, IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRAN & HIB REX, King on horseback right, wearing Scottish crown.
Reverse: Mintmark thistle, QVAE DEVS CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARET, shield with arms of England in first and fourth quarters.
B-1 (fig. 972); S-p.154; Sb-5501.
Very Fine+, lovely surfaces.
Ex Lockett (397) and Asherson.

285 Silver thirty shillings. First issue.
Design as last.
B-(fig. 973); S-p.154; Sb-5503.
About VF, a few old scratches.

286 Silver thirty shillings. Second issue.
Similar but Scottish arms in first and fourth quarters.
B-14 (fig. 984); S-205; Sb-5504.
F/F+ cleaned, now beginning to retone.

287 Two silver coins.
(1) Two shillings.
Crowned rose/crowned thistle.
S-211; Sb-5509.
Nice VF.
(2) One shilling.
Similar description.
S-p.154; Sb-5510.
Fine/VF.
(total: 2 coins)

288 Trio of 17th century issues:
(1) Silver two shillings.
Crowned rose/crowned thistle.
S-211; Sb-5509.
Fine.
(2) Copper twopence, 1614.
Thistle/lion.
S-216; Sb-5523.
Fine.
(3) Copper twopence, 1623.
Similar description.
S-217; Sb-5524.
Good.
(Total: 3 coins)

CHARLES I (1625-49)

CHARLES I

CHARLES I (1625–1649)
–and–
THE COMMONWEALTH (1649–1660)

Charles had a taste for sweeping reforms, but he lacked the cautious wisdom of his father. His visit to Scotland in 1633 for his coronation did not increase his popularity, and he even promoted episcopacy at the expense of the kirk session and presbytery and introduced a new Scottish prayer book which was heartily disliked. Enthusiasm for the National Covenant and religious differences led to the Bishops' Wars of 1639–1640. During the devastating Civil War, the Scottish army took part in the important battle of Marston Moor against royalist forces in 1644. Two years later Charles surrendered to the Scots, who handed him over to the English. He was imprisoned and finally executed at Whitehall in 1649.

In general Scotland benefited during the Commonwealth under Cromwell, particularly by the grant of free trade with England, but the Scots found the taxation onerous. An enforced union with England, complete with Scottish representatives in Parliament in London, was not welcomed in either country.

Four coinages occurred in Scotland during the reign. The first of these, comprised of both gold and silver coins, was similar to the post-union coinages of James VI. The second coinage, produced in 1636 and now referred to as Briot's hammered issue, shows a marked departure from the first, for the denominations and style are purely Scottish and the king's title becomes *King of Scotland, England, France and Ireland*. Nicholas Briot, who also worked at the London mint, was soon appointed joint mint master at Edinburgh with his son-in-law, John Falconer, and for the third coinage they produced a series of machine-made issues of both English and Scottish styles, some coins having *King of Great Britain*, others having *King of Scotland, England*, etc. When Briot returned to London in 1638, work at the mint was carried on by Falconer alone, with a gradual falling away from Briot's superb workmanship. The final coinage in 1642 was an unimpressive one of silver 2-shilling and 3-shilling pieces.

There were also issues of copper twopenny pieces (turners) and pennies in 1629, lightweight "Stirling" turners in 1632–1639, and turners of good weight in 1642–1650. No coins were struck in Scotland during the Commonwealth period after the turners of 1650.

289 Gold unit. First coinage.
As James' last coinage (*cf* Lot 281) but name and initials altered to CAROLVS and CR.
B-1 (fig. 1030); S-p.155; Sb-5527; F-53. (Wt. 152.8 grs.)
Very Fine+ with splendid detail in bust. Rare.

Finely Designed Gold Unit by Briot

290 Gold unit. Third coinage by Briot.
Obverse: Mintmark thistle-head and "B" after legend, CAROLVS D G MAG BRITAN FRAN ET HIB REX, half length figure of King crowned and in armour, highly decorated, to right.
Reverse: HIS PRAESVM VT PROSIM, "CR" crowned at sides of crowned shield.
B-3 (fig. 1032); S-206; Sb-5531; F-56. (Wt. 151.5 grs.)
Extremely Fine, a lovely coin.

291 Gold half unit or double crown by Briot.
Obverse: CAR D G MAG BRIT FRAN ET HIB REX, stops lozenges and pellets, crowned bust left (English crown).
Reverse: VNITA TVEMVR, lozenge stops, crowned shield, "CR" crowned at sides.
B-5 (fig. 1034); S-p.155; Sb-5534; F-57. (Wt. 74.9 grs.)
VF-EF, a most attractive coin and rare.

292 Gold quarter unit or Britain crown by Briot.
Design as last.
B-7 (fig. 1036); S-p.155; Sb-5536; F-58. (Wt. 36.9 grs.)
VF+; quite rare.

293 Gold eighth unit or halfcrown by Briot.
Similar to previous, "B" appears only on reverse.
B-9 (fig. 1038); S-212; Sb-5539; F-59. (Wt. 18.7 grs.)
Extremely Fine and scarce.

Presumably the Finest Known Sixty Shillings Crown

294 Silver sixty shillings. First coinage.
As the last coinage of James 1 (*cf* Lot 284).
B-1 (fig. 996); S-p.155; Sb-5540.
Slightly double struck, sharp Extremely Fine.
Ex Murdoch (314), Wakley (345), Lockett (408) and Asherson.

295 Silver thirty shillings. First coinage.
Design as last lot.
B-2 (fig. 997); S-p.155; Sb-5541.
Extremely Fine and rare.
Ex Pollexfen, Bearman and Lockett (409).

296 Silver twelve shillings. First coinage.
As last.
B-3 (fig. 998); S-208; Sb-5542.
Nice Very Fine/VF+ and rare.
Ex Murdoch, Bearman and Lockett (412).

297 Silver six shillings, dated 1633. First coinage.
As previous.
B-5 (fig. 999); S-p.155; Sb-5543.
Prettily toned Very Fine/VF+ and rare.
Ex Lockett (414).

298 Silver half merk. Second coinage (Briot's hammered issue).
"VI/8" behind bust on obverse.
B-1 (fig. 1001); S-218; Sb-5546.
Very Fine, attractive.
Ex Asherson.

Impressive Sixty Shillings Crown

299 Silver sixty shillings. Third coinage, Briot's issue.
Mintmark "B" over thistle and on reverse "B" after legend.
B-5 (fig. 1005); S-221; Sb-5552.
Toned Extremely Fine with some old scratching in obverse field and some underlying lustre in devices.
Ex Wakely (346) and Lockett (416).

300 Silver thirty shillings by Briot. Third coinage.
As previous.
B-6 (fig. 1006); S-p.156; Sb-5553.
VF+.

301 Silver twelve shillings. Same issue as last.
B-7 (fig. 1007); S-p.156; Sb-5558.
VF-EF, some old light scratching on obverse.

302 Two silver issues:
(1) Silver six shillings.
As previous with "B" and lis after legend.
B-9 (fig. 1008); S-p.156; Sb-5566.
Nice Fine+.
(2) Silver forty pence.
Same issue as last.
B-14 (fig. 1013); S-p.156; Sb-5575.
VG.
(Total: 2 coins)

303 Silver thirty shillings. Intermediate issue.
Similar to last but no "B".
B-20; S-p.156; Sb-5554.
Very Fine+, nicely toned.

304 Silver thirty shillings. Falconer's second issue with "F", rough ground below horse.
S-222; Sb-5555.
Very Fine.
Ex Asherson.

305 Silver thirty shillings. Falconer's second issue with "F" below horse and over reverse crown.
S-222; Sb-5556.
Almost Very Fine.

306 Silver thirty shillings. Falconer's anonymous issue.
S-p.157; Sb-5557.
There is a 3mm. flan defect going through metal near edge, otherwise Nearly EF with excellent detail.
Ex Asherson.

307 Two coins:
(1) Silver twelve shillings. Falconer's first issue.
B-24 (fig. 1017); S-p.156; Sb-5560.
Fine-VF.
(2) Silver six shillings. Same issue as last.
B-26 (fig. 466); S-225; Sb-5569.
Fine+ with two attempts at piercing.
(Total: 2 coins)

308 A grouping of three pieces:
(1) Silver forty pence. Same issue as last.
(Note "LEX" instead of "REX" in reverse legend.)
B-33 var. p.467; S-p.156; Sb-5575.
Fine with scratch across face.
(2) Another forty pence but normal legend.
B-31 (fig. 1016); S-230; Sb-5579.
Fine.
(3) Silver twenty pence. Same issue as last.
B-36 (fig. 1019); S-p.156; Sb-5588.
Fine+.
(Total: 3 coins)

309 Silver twelve shillings. Falconer's second issue.
"F" after obverse legend.
B-42 (fig. 1020); S-226; Sb-5561.
EF with excellent detail and delicate toning; rare in this condition.

310 Two Charles I coins:
(1) Silver six shillings. Same issue as last.
B-45; S-156; Sb-5571.
Very Fine.
(2) Silver twenty pence. Falconer's anonymous issue.
B-5B; S-232; Sb-5591.
Nice Fine.
(Total: 2 coins)

311 Silver three shillings. Fourth coinage.
B-6 (fig. 1029); S-233; Sb-5592.
Very Fine and quite scarce.
Ex Lockett (428).

312 Silver two shillings. Same issue as last.
Large "II" behind bust.
B-65 (fig. 1027); S-234; Sb-5593.
Very Fine.
Ex Lockett (428).

313 Silver two shillings.
Small "II" (scarce variety).
B-66 (fig. 1028); S-234 var.; Sb-5594.
Toned Very Fine.
Ex Lockett (428).

314 Four coppers:
(1) Twopence, 1629.
S-235; Sb-5596.
(2) Earl of Stirling, twopence.
S-237; Sb-5599.
(3) Similar twopence.
S-237; Sb-5598.
(4) Penny, 1642–1650.
S-243; Sb-5602B.
Conditions range from VG to VF.
(Total: 4 coins)

315 Charles I and Henrietta silver 22mm. marriage medalet, 1625.
Obverse: Facing busts.
Reverse: Cherub holding garlands of roses.
Very Fine.

CHARLES II (1660-85)

CHARLES II

CHARLES II (1660–1685)

Charles returned to England in 1660 on the fall of the Protectorate. Religious difficulties in Scotland continued with the appointment of Scottish bishops and the king's desire for complete supremacy over the Church. Repressive action gave rise to much discontent, but rebellion following the murder of Archbishop Sharp of St. Andrews in 1679 was easily suppressed. In the same year the Duke of Lauderdale, the Scottish Secretary, was replaced by the king's brother, James, Duke of York, who fiercely repressed the Covenanters. During his effective reign the king never visited Scotland, though he had stayed there briefly in 1651 when he was crowned at Scone, an event commemorated by a rare medal.

After the restoration, Scotland and England again became two separate countries under one king with separate parliaments, and free trade with England came to an end.

There were two substantial coinages of silver for which the punches were made by Thomas Simon and the Roettiers respectively. All of the coins were machine made, but no attempt was yet made to give the coins grained or lettered edges. The first coinage began in 1664 and consisted of four values—4 merks, 2 merks, merk, and half merk. In 1675, after the mint had been largely rebuilt and new machinery installed, a new coinage was ordered which lasted until 1682. In this coinage a new value was added—a quarter merk of 40 pence, or 1/16 dollar. Although it is usual to call the coins of the second coinage dollars, half dollars, etc., their correct names at the time of issue were 4 merks, 2 merks and so on, as in the first coinage. No gold coins were struck, although it was planned to have some in both coinages and a few dies were made.

There were also two issues of copper coins: turners (or bodles) in 1663–1668 and sixpenny pieces (bawbees) and turners in 1677–1679. The mint was closed in 1682 for the investigation of abuses, marking the end of Charles II's Scottish coinage.

316 Silver four merks (53 shillings 4 pence Scots), 1673.
S-p.158; Sb-5605.
Flan defect at edge, otherwise VG; rare.

317 Silver two merks, 1674.
S-p.158; Sb-5609.
Fine+ and scarce.

318 Two coins:
(1) Silver merk, 1665.
S-p.158; Sb-5611.
Fine.
(2) Silver half merk, 1671.
S-240; Sb-5614.
Fine+.
(Total: 2 coins)

Remarkable Dollar of 1676

319 Silver dollar, 1676.
B-1 (fig. 1054); S-p.158; Sb-5618.
Some knocks, otherwise Extremely Fine and one of the finest known specimens. **Very rare.**
Ex Richardson, Murdoch (343), Loveday, Bearman and Lockett (439).

Pristine 1675 Half Dollar

320 Silver half dollar, 1675.
B-1 (fig. 1055); S-p.158; Sb-5619.
In virtually Mint State and almost prooflike; it is the lovliest specimen of Scottish milled silver to be seen by the cataloguers and is extremely rare in this condition.
Ex Clarkson, Bearman and Lockett (1055).

321 Silver quarter dollar, 1677.
B-4 (fig. 1056); S-p.158; Sb-5620.
Very Fine+.

322 Silver eighth dollar, 1677.
B-2 (fig. 1057); S-242; Sb-5622.
VF-EF

323 Silver sixteenth dollar, 1681.
B-4 (fig. 1058); S-241; Sb-5624.
VF+/VF.

324 A grouping of two silver coins:
(1) Eighth dollar, 1677.
S-242; Sb-5622.
G/VG.
(2) Sixteenth dollar, 1677.
S-241; Sb-5624.
VF.
(Total: 2 coins)

325 Four copper coins:
(1) Bawbee, 1678.
Sb.5628.
Fair, rather heavily corroded.
(2-3) Twopence pieces. One is of Charles I and the other is a contemporary forgery of Charles II. Sb-5602 and Sb-5625.
Condition ranges from VG-F+ with accompanying verdigris.
(4) Turner or bodle (2 pence), 1677.
Sb-5630.
Fine, verdigris.
(Total: 4 coins)

JAMES VII [II of England]
(1685-89)

JAMES VII (James II of England) (1685–1689)

As a Roman Catholic, James VII did much in Scotland to foster Catholic worship: he appointed converts to important state offices and continued his persecution of the Covenanters. An uprising under Argyll, head of the Campbells, ended early in the following year.

The Scottish mint did not recommence coining until 1687 and by the time of James' flight to France only 40-shilling and 10-shilling pieces had been struck. The larger pieces have lettered edges and the smaller have grained edges. Dies were made for a 60-shilling piece, and some specimens were struck from these dies about 1828 by Matthew Young, a leading London coin dealer who had obtained them from a member of the Roettiers family No original strikes of these 60-shilling pieces are known.

326 Silver sixty shillings, 1688.
Struck in 1828 by Matthew Young.
S-246; Sb-5634.
Mint State except for the slightest cabinet friction.
The collar and St. Andrew of the Order of the Thistle, revived in 1687, are depicted on the reverse.

327 Silver forty shillings, 1687.
"TERTIO" on edge.
S-248; Sb-5637.
Some scratches on reverse, otherwise Near Mint State (possibly a Proof). Very rare in this grade.
Ex Lockett (477).

328 Silver ten shillings, 1687.
S-247; Sb-5641
VG

WILLIAM and MARY (1689-94)

HONY S

WILLIAM and MARY (1689–1694)

William of Orange landed in England in 1688. A grandson of Charles I and married to Mary, daughter of James VII, William was personally as well as politically unpopular in Scotland; the massacre of Glencoe in 1692 worsened his position. He ineffectively commended the union of Scotland with England and after Mary died in 1694, William ruled alone until his death early in 1702, having failed to carry his major ambitions to conclusion.

An extensive silver coinage of five denominations was struck from 1689 to 1694, and a copper coinage of bawbees and turners was issued in 1691–1694. The practice of having lettered or grained edges was continued. No gold coins were struck.

Exceptional Sixty Shilling Piece

329 Silver sixty shillings, 1692.
S-p.159; Sb-5642.
Extremely Fine with bold portraits and very rare in this condition.
Ex Lockett (450) and Asherson.

330 Silver forty shillings, 1691.
"TERTIO" on edge.
S-p.159; Sb-5649.
Very Fine, an attractive coin.

331 Silver twenty shillings, 1693.
S-159; Sb-5657.
Nice Very Fine.
Ex Mann (477), Lockett (456) and Asherson.

332 Silver ten shillings, 1691.
S-250; Sb-5660.
Very Fine.
Ex Mann (477), Lockett (456) and Asherson.

333 Two coins.
(1) Silver five shillings, 1694.
S-252; Sb-5665.
Fine and rare.
Ex Lockett (964).
(2) Copper bawbee, 1691.
S-255; Sb-5666.
VG.
(Total: 2 coins)

WILLIAM II [III of England]
(1694-1702)

WILHELMVS TERTIVS, ANGLIÆ VINDEX
MDLLLXVVVVVIIII
HONY SOIT QVI MAL Y PENSE

The coinage was continued with an issue of four silver denominations as well as copper bawbees and turners. The existance of a 60-shilling piece is doubtful. Although one is illustrated in some older numismatic references no specimen is known today.

For the first time since the reign of Charles I there was a small issue of gold coins in 1701, made from gold dust obtained by the Darien Company in Africa. These were 12-pound and 6-pound pieces, nowadays called pistoles and half pistoles. On both values the company's crest—the sun rising from the sea—was placed below the king's bust.

Magnificent Darien Company Pistole

334 Gold pistole or Scottish twelve pound piece, 1701.
Obverse: GVLIELMVS DEI GRATIA, bust to left, below sun rising above the sea (the crest of the Darien Company).
Reverse: MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX 1701, "WR" crowned divided by crowned shield.
B-1 (fig. 1078); S-254; Sb-5676; F-60. (Wt. 104.8 grs.)
Extremely Fine+ and rare.
Ex Glendining Sale 18 November 1970.

335 Gold half pistole, 1701.
Similar type to previous but sun alone below bust.
B-2 (fig. 1079); S-p.159; Sb-5677; F-61. (Wt. 51.6 grs.)
About Very Fine with marks on rim. **Very rare.**

336 Silver forty shillings, 1697.
"NONO" on edge.
S-p.159; Sb-5682.
Extremely Fine.
Ex Murdoch (1076), Bearman and Lockett (463).

337 Silver twenty shillings, 1695.
S-p.159; Sb-5686.
About VF.

338 Silver ten shillings, 1695.
S-251; Sb-5687.
Attractive Very Fine.
Ex Bridgewater House (547).

339 Three pieces:
(1) Silver five shillings, 1696.
S-253; Sb-5688.
About Fine with edge knock.
(2-3) Two copper bodles, 1696.
S-258,259; Sb-5695,5697.
VF and VG respectively.
(Total: 3 coins)

ANNE (1702-14)

QUEEN ANNE

OB 1714

ANNE (1702–1714)

Anne was the daughter of James VII and Anne Hyde. She married and had numerous children, but all of them died young. Early in the reign consideration was again given to the question of union with England, but English objections to free trade with Scotland at first prevented this. Later on, in 1706, a commission met in London to discuss a union and in the following year this was finally effected, with a single parliament for the two countries.

The first coins struck in Scotland during this reign were silver 10-shilling and 5-shilling pieces in 1705–1706. These were of the usual style, with the value under the queen's bust. After the union, coins of distinctive Scottish types gave way to coins that were exactly like current English issues except for an *E* (for Edinburgh) below the bust. Only silver coins were struck. The halfcrowns and shillings dated 1709 were the last coins to be struck in Scotland for general circulation.

Before Union

340 Two Queen Anne coins:
(1) Silver ten shillings, 1705.
S-262; Sb-5700.
Very Fine.
(2) Silver five shillings, 1706.
S-260; Sb-5706.
Very Fine.
Ex Lockett (967) and Asherson.
(Total: 2 coins)

341 Silver five shillings, 1705.
B-1 (fig. 1084); S-260; Sb-5702.
EF+ with considerable lustre; an exceptional specimen.
Ex Lockett (967) and Asherson.

After Union

342 Silver crown, 1707E (Edinburgh).
S-p.160; Sb-5707.
Nearly EF, usual adjustment marks.

343 Silver halfcrown, 1707E.
S-p.160; Sb-5709.
Extremely Fine, some nicks and scratching on reverse. Beautifully toned.

344 Silver sixpence, 1708E.
S-p.160; Sb-5723.
Very Fine.

JAMES VIII
(the Old Pretender)

James Francis Edward was the son of James VII and his second wife, Mary of Modena. Born in 1688, he assumed the title of James VIII in 1701 on his father's death in exile. He took part in an attempted invasion of Scotland in 1708 and in an unsuccessful uprising in Scotland in 1715–1716. He died in Rome in 1766.

Some coin dies were made for this prince—a crown piece of 1709, of which a unique specimen exists, and a crown and guinea dated 1716. The dies for the 1716 coins, like those for this father's 60-shilling pieces, were kept by members of the Roettiers family until they came into the possession of Matthew Young, the London coin dealer, who had a number of specimens struck about 1828, after which the dies were defaced.

345 Pattern guinea 1716, struck in gold (minted in 1828).
B-1095; S-263; Sb-5726; F-unlisted. (Wt. 171.0 grs.)
Very Fine and **extremely rare.**

346 Pattern crown, 1716, struck in silver (1828).
B-1 (fig. 1094); S-p.160; Sb-5731.
Very close to Mint State, a lovely specimen.

347 Pattern guinea, 1716, struck in silver (1828).
B-2 (fig. 1095); S-263; Sb-5725.
Extremely Fine and quite attractive.

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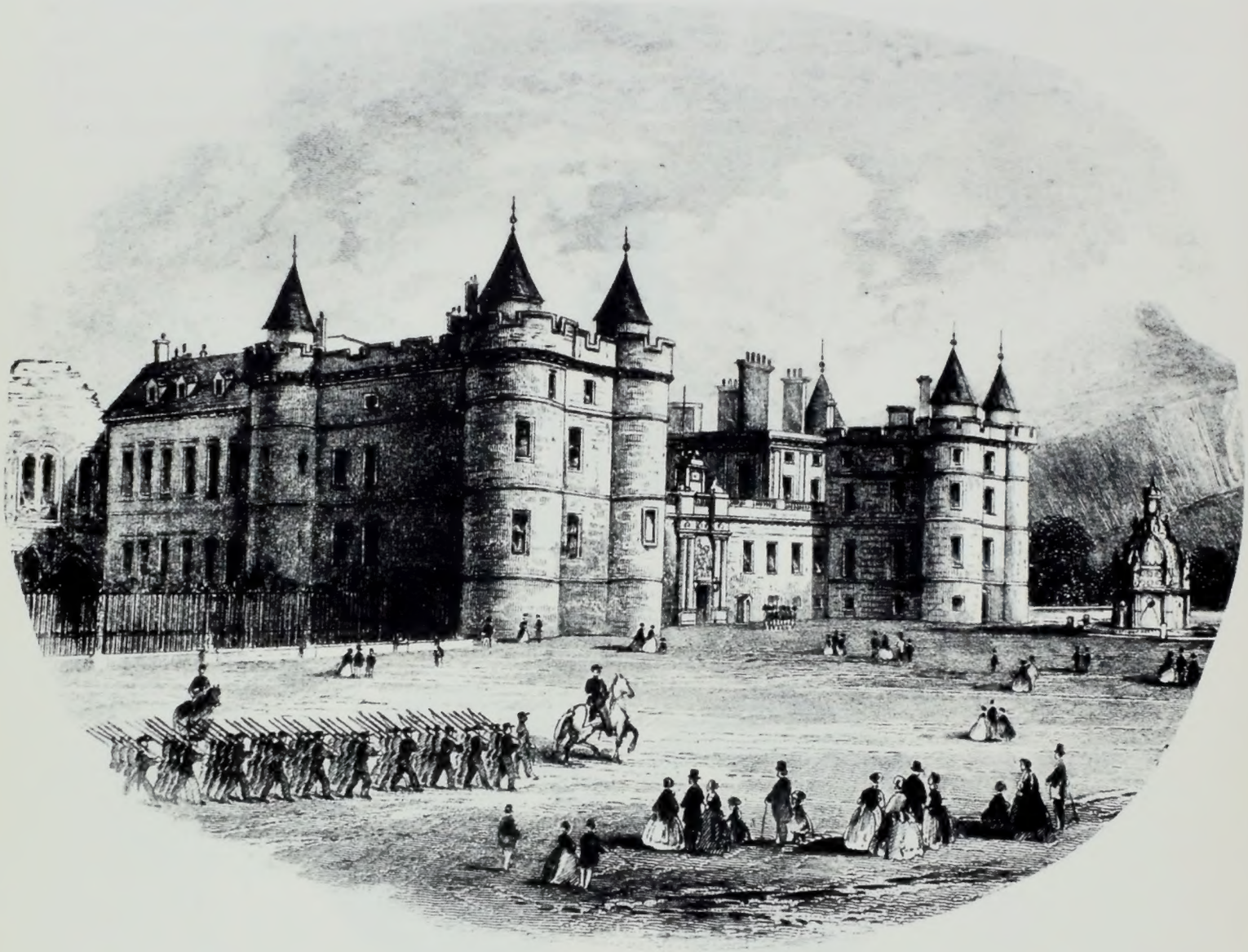

HOLYROOD PALACE

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Stewart, I. H. "Scottish Mints" in *Mints, Dies and Currency*, edited by R. A. G. Carson, 1971.

A comprehensive bibliography will be found in *The Scottish Coinage* (2nd edition) and in *Coins and Tokens of Scotland.*

The best history is *The Edinburgh History of Scotland*, published in four volumes by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.

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